The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Military Division of West Mississippi.

It is reported that the gunboats Hastings and Naumkeag had been captured by the Rebels below Clarendon, on the White River, and that Capt. Rogers of the latter was killed. It is also reported that another gunboat, name not given, was sunk by the Rebels in the St. Charles River, and that Duvall's Bluff is threatened by a large Rebel force. These reports are confirmed through Rebel sources from Helena. A cavalry force, under Gen. Mower, left Memphis a few days since for White River, and an infantry force is understood to be embarking for Duvall's Bluff.

An expedition from Port Hudson and Baton Rouge, under Gens. Herron and Lee, set out on Aug. 24 to attack Clinton, Miss., the headquarters of one Scott, a guerrilla. There was a somewhat sharp fight at the crossing of the Comite, but no other opposition. Clinton was taken, and a few prisoners and a good deal of property secured. The whole result is, damages to the Rebels about $400,000; Rebels killed, one Lieut.-Colonel and 30 privates; wounded, one Major and 140 men. Our loss was thirty killed and twenty wounded.

An expedition under Col. Farrar, consisting of cavalry and infantry, went from Natchez on Aug. 25 to a point eight miles from Vidalia. We encountered a Rebel camp and took it by surprise, the Rebels leaving their arms, blankets and camp equipage generally, behind them. Many of the boys came home with stockings which the skedaddlers had no time to put on. We killed three of the enemy, capturing eight prisoners and forty horses.

Military Division of the Mississippi.

Three thousand Rebel cavalry, under Williams and Robertson, with three pieces of artillery, were near Murfreesboro' on Saturday, Sept. 3. They were attacked by Gen. Milroy, and brisk fighting continued all day. On Sunday the Rebels retreated toward [illegible], followed by Milroy's forces, which made several attacks during Sunday. The Federal loss was ten killed and wounded, including Col. Erfurt, of the Second Kentucky, killed. The loss of the rebels is thought to be much larger than ours. Gen. Milroy, having exhausted his ammunition, joined the force of Gen. Rousseau near Franklin. The main Rebel force of Gen. Wheeler was on Saturday twenty-four miles south-west of Columbia, where the detachment of Williams is said to have joined him. Gen. Rousseau is closely following Wheeler. The damage done to the railroad is very slight. No bridges or trestle work have been destroyed. A dispatch from Gen. Milroy, reports eleven Rebels captured, killed and wounded. A subsequent account reports that Gen. Rousseau, in pursuing Wheeler south of Duck River, in a charge upon the Rebels who had dismounted to fight, captured five hundred horses.

Col. Thomas Jordan, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with 230 men, surprised, attacked and routed the Rebel Dibbell's Brigade of 2,000 men, at Readyville, Tenn., on the 7th, killing and wounding many, and capturing 130 prisoners. Our loss was 1 killed, 5 wounded, and 4 missing. The road is in good order from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga. Trains left this morning with mails for the army at Atlanta. The Rebels are retreating by way of McMinnville. A Pulaski (Tenn.) dispatch of the 6th says General Rousseau has concentrated all the force of Steadman and Granger with his own, and was pursuing Wheeler toward the Tennessee River. Gen. Sherman has reëstablished communication via the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Wheeler, in the aggregate, has destroyed only six miles of track. Two hundred and forty carloads of subsistence were received in Atlanta on Friday, the 2d.

The *Richmond Examiner* tells as follows a story—or a story—of the capture and death of the notorious John Morgan. It seems that he was on a reconnoissance near Greenville, East Tennessee, and using the privilege of his highwayman's practice, took lodgings at an inviting house near the village. This pleasant house happened to be the residence of a Mrs. Williams, whose husband is an officer on Gen. Burnside's staff. Mrs. Williams kept quiet until the [illegible] chief fell asleep. Then she hastily procured a horse, rode at full speed for *fifteen miles*, and returned with a small squad of Union soldiers. Just as they arrived, Morgan awoke, and seeing his danger, [illegible] the house, but he was confronted on all sides by [illegible]. Desperate at being thus caught by a woman, [illegible] undertook to break through the guard. They [illegible] and John Morgan's career of infamy and blood [illegible] finished.

Gen. Gillem telegraphs from Bull's Gap, East Tennessee, on the 6th, that "all Morgan's papers fell into my hands, and show his forces to have exceeded [illegible]. His dead exceeds 75. His command fled in confusion after his death. I pursued them eight miles, but the chivalry use the spurs with more vigor than the saber. I will forward all his papers."

Col. Coleman, of the 114th Kentucky cavalry, captured the *soi disant* Col. Jessie, and one hundred and fifty of his men, on Thursday, Sept. 8. They were encamped near Ghent, Ky., and, on being surprised by Col. Coleman, surrendered without firing a gun.

The *Vicksburg Herald* says that 150 Rebels, under Capt. McNeil, made a raid on Wilkins's plantation near Goodrich's Landing, on the 15th ult., and carried off 70 mules and horses, 200 negroes, killed the plantation guards, and burned the stables.

A railroad train near Bardstown, Ky., was captured by guerrillas under Magruder on Sept. 12. They destroyed the locomotive, burned one car, and robbed all the passengers.

Gen. Paine, commanding the District of Western Kentucky, has been removed. Gen. Meredith succeeds him.

Naval.

Capt. Thomas P. Green, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, communicates to the Navy Department the particulars of several successful boat expeditions from the U. S. bark J. L. Davis, Acting-Master W. N. Griswold commanding, on station at Tampa Bay. The first was made on the 11th of July, and resulted in the destruction of some salt works belonging to Haygood & Carter, strong Secessionists of Tampa. The second was made on the 16th of July, to the factory of a strong Rebel named McClough, which was also destroyed. The third was made on the 2d, 3d and 4th of August, by the tender schooner Stonewall, attached to the J. L. Davis, and commanded by Acting-Master Henry B. Carter, with his gig crew of six men. Proceeding up the Manitee to a town of the same name, he destroyed a large saw and grist mill, with its steam-engine and fixtures. Learning that about three miles up the river was a sugar-mill belonging to Jefferson Davis, the party ascended the river and found an establishment, which last year made over 1,500 hogsheads of sugar, two-thirds of which were sold to the Rebel Commissary Department. After breaking as much of the machinery as possible, loaded shells were placed in various parts of the engine and building, the building was fired, and the establishment was totally destroyed. These expeditions, without loss of life or limb, show a very commendable spirit on the part of officers and men. The conduct of Acting-Master Carter is particularly spoken of as highly creditable and satisfactory.

A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., of the 12th, says: "The blockade-runner Old Dominion, arrived here on Saturday night, and the City of Petersburg on Sunday morning. They have about eighteen hundred bales of cotton on board, destined for England, said to be in payment of the interest on the Rebel loan. They left Wilmington last Monday night. They report that the pirate Tallahassee was to leave on a piratical plundering cruise on Tuesday night. They also report that two more blockade-runners were to leave the same night. The famous Alexandria, now called the Mary, arrived here on Saturday, it is said for repairs. The following blockade-runners are also in port: Steamers Little Hattie, No'Heath, (repairing,) Constance, Flamingo, Lady Sterley, Condor. Beside the above is the steamer Asia, tender to the Rebel fleet."

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIII..NO. 1,201. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Rear Admiral Lee, in a dispatch dated Beaufort, Sept. 7, says: The Elsie ran out of Wilmington on the 4th inst., and was captured the next day by the Keystone State and Quaker City. The Elsie was seen and fired upon, when she ran out, by the Niphon and Britannia, and chased off by the Santiago de Cuba until lost in the darkness. At 10.30 the next day she was seen and captured, without papers or a flag. A shell from the Quaker City exploded in the foothold of the Elsie, and destroyed about 150 bales of cotton. Part of the cargo was thrown overboard in the chase, and there are now about 250 bales on board. The prize will be sent to Boston. The Elsie is a new steamer, of light draft and fair speed, of the Rothesay Castle class, and this is her first trip. She will be made a useful vessel on blockade duty.

Capt. Glisson, of the United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, under date of Sept. 11, informs the Navy Department that, on Saturday, when on his way to Hampton Roads for coal, he discovered, gave chase to and captured a blockade-runner. She proved to be the English steamer A. P. Vance, late Lord Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C. She is an iron side-wheel steamer, two years old, very fast, and has on board four hundred and ten bales of cotton, and some turpentine. Her full cargo cannot be known until she is broken out in Boston, for which port she will be dispatched in charge of Acting-Ensign E. C. Bower. The vessel has been one of the most successful of the blockade-runners, and those on board say she was caught only in consequence of the bad coal she used.

Considerable sensation was created on Monday, Sept. 5, among persons travelling on the Sound steamers, by the report of a Rebel plot for the pirate Electric Spark to seize all the boats just as they met as usual off the Connecticut shore. It was said that three rebel emissaries had been sent to New-York to ascertain particulars of times of sailing, &c., but one of them had revealed the plot to the authorities. The gunboat at New-London got up steam on Monday and ran out into the Sound, and four Revenue steamers have since been ordered to look after the Electric Spark.

A letter from Teneriffe, dated August 14, says:

"The steamer Florida arrived here yesterday, 36 days from Bermuda. She was permitted to take in coal and what provisions she required, and sailed to-day at noon, going to the south.

"During her stay she received none of the courtesies extended to vessels of war visiting this port. It is reported that she came here direct from the coast of New-England, where she took and destroyed many vessels, including a steamer with a very valuable cargo, which the pirates regret they did not save and send home through the blockade into a Southern port. (It is supposed that this steamer was the Electric Spark.) One of her officers and two of her crew left the Florida at Teneriffe."

Gentlemen connected with naval affairs say the English blockade runners Elsie and A. D. Vance, recently captured together with their cargoes, are worth probably half a million dollars. The officers and sailors who seized those prizes will, therefore, realize handsome dividends. The officers of the Vance said she was captured only because of the bad coal on board. The obstruction of the Weldon railroad by our army prevents the supply of a better article to the blockade runners.

The Navy Department on the 8th issued orders that, after the 10th inst., no person shall be enlisted in the Naval service for a less period than two years.

The command of the receiving ship North Carolina has been given to Capt. McKinstry, formerly commandant of the Monongahela, in Farragut's squadron, and lately in command of the New Haven Naval Recruiting Rendezvous.

Southern News.

The following dispatch appears in *The Richmond Enquirer*:

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Sept. 6, 1864.
To Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG:—Sherman has continued his *retreat* (!) beyond Jonesboro.
J. B. HOOD, Maj.-Gen.

Miscellaneous.

A number of refugees have recently come off to our fleet from Galveston and Sabine. They bring piteous accounts of the persecutions and trials of the Union citizens of Texas. The Union men of Texas are virtually *slaves*. Every precaution is used to prevent their escaping to the protecting folds of the Federal flag. All the boats on the coast have been seized, and a rigid guard is kept to prevent any one from obtaining any means of transportation. There are hundreds all along the coast who are thus prevented from fleeing to our protection. Some have made boats with the means they could command, in their own houses, with darkened windows and closed doors—laboring only in the still hours of night. One man came off not long ago in a small canoe that he had hollowed out of the trunk of a tree. Our prisoners in Texas are treated tolerably well, as far as I can learn—much better than the occupants of Libby Prison, if the terrible reports are even half true. There is a great scarcity of medicines, however, and our wounded prisoners here suffered thereby. Quinine is $500 an ounce, and very little to be obtained at that price. One naval surgeon who was captured was obliged to dig roots and collect herbs of various kinds for his wounded fellow-prisoners. Not long ago the Rebels at Calcasieu were in such straits that they sent off by flag of truce for chloroform to perform a *single amputation*. It is to be hoped that measures will soon be taken to exchange prisoners in this department, and thus release our suffering soldiers and seamen.

New-York and Pennsylvania have shown more alacrity than any other States in furnishing men under the President's last call for troops. Ohio had furnished about six thousand previous to the first of September, Indiana but eight hundred, and Illinois reports but six hundred. Western States are doing better within the last ten days than previously. It is well known that most of them were considerably in excess on former calls. Reports of mustering officers show that seven thousand seven hundred were mustered into the army on Wednesday, and the aggregate for the last ten days is thirty thousand. Officers concur in reporting that the men furnished under this call are generally of a better class than many of those under former calls.

Gov. Curtin has issued an order for the organization of the Pennsylvania State Guard. Three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and four batteries of field artillery will be recruited and organized without delay, to be composed of veteran soldiers and able-bodied persons between eighteen and fifty, giving preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States. They will be officered by men elected by the recruits, who have been in service and honorably discharged. The term of service will be for three years, unless sooner discharged, and will be used only for the defense of the State. If the number is not raised by volunteering in thirty days, a draft will be made to supply the deficiency.

About four hundred recruits from Plattsburg, while passing through Troy, stopped to extend to Gen. Wool a greeting. The hero of Plattsburg, Buena Vista and Norfolk was entirely unprepared for the visit, but appeared on the stoop and was greeted with nine hearty cheers by the soldiers. He made a brief speech in response, saying how glad he was to see such a good class of soldiers, and to learn that their destination was South. They were needed there, he remarked, "to put down the rebels in arms as well as to frustrate the schemes of the traitors who had assembled at Chicago." He hoped they would do their duty, and help to restore this glorious old Union.

John H. Conkling, Chairman of the Supervisors of Jefferson County, N. Y., advertises from Watertown that "there are 400 surplus recruits over our quota in the barracks at Sackett's Harbor, and they can be credited to any locality in the State on the payment of a bounty of eight or nine hundred dollars for each."

Out of 3,830 men drafted in the last draft in the Third Congressional District of New-Jersey, the United States actually obtained 580. Of the rest, 1,703 paid commutation, 758 did not report, and the rest were exempted, except 33 deserters.

Admiral Farragut has been instructed by the Navy Department not to exchange his prisoners excepting for officers and men belonging to our naval forces a long time ago captured by the Rebels, and who are confined in Texas.

The steamer Fawn, running upon the line between Norfolk and North Carolina, was captured on the 10th, on the Dismal Swamp Canal by a party of Rebel raiders. The crew and passengers are prisoners. The steamer was burned.

A dispatch received at Boston on the 7th, announces that the naval enlistments claimed by the city of Boston, amounting to 5,224 2-3, would be allowed by the authorities at Washington. This puts the city clear of a draft, and gives it a surplus.

By the arrival of a sloop with cotton, from Elizabeth City, we learn that fifteen men belonging to the 15th Virginia cavalry, prowl about Elizabeth City, robbing and plundering unarmed citizens. The citizens are organizing for mutual protection.

A dispatch from Cairo, dated Sept. 11, says: Memphis was to be illuminated last night in honor of recent victories. The post of Cairo has been separated from the Department of Western Kentucky, and attached to the District of Illinois, under Gen. C. E. Paine.

Assist. Surgeon George William Ellis, U. S. Volunteers, of Winchester, Virginia, formerly of Bombay, East Indies, is missing, notwithstanding the efforts of the Adjutant-General of the Army to find him.

Gen. Hovey has directed the Provost Marshals in Indiana to keep a record of refugees coming into that State, and to arrest any who are guilty of disloyal practices or of uttering seditious words.

A dispatch from Indianapolis to *The Cincinnati Gazette* announces the capture there of Quantrell, the Missouri guerrilla. He was recognized on the street by a refugee.

The Secretary of War says that most encouraging reports are being received of the progress of recruiting throughout the country.

Four hundred Rebel invalid prisoners are to be sent to City Point in exchange for the starved Union prisoners lately arrived at Annapolis.

Recent advices from Kentucky say that in view of the Draft, there is very decided modification of the old prejudice against enlistment of negroes.

A considerable Rebel force, under Gen. Polignac, is reported to have crossed the Mississippi River, from Arkansas to Rodney, Miss., on the 22d ult.

About two hundred able-bodied contrabands, from North Carolina, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 11th. They have enlisted for service in the Army.

The draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and other States whose quota has not been filled up, on Monday, the 19th of September.

Two hundred and forty-three deserters from the Rebel army took the oath of amnesty at Louisville on the 2d inst.

There is a report at Little Rock, Ark., that the Rebel Gen. Price recently died at Arkadelphia. [illegible]

General Meredith has left Paducah, to take command of the District of Western Kentucky.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Washington.

On Sept. 7 a committee of loyal colored people from Baltimore formally presented to the President an imperial quarto Bible, splendidly bound, costing $580, as a token of their respect and gratitude to him for his active part in the cause of emancipation. They say since they have been incorporated into the American family, they have been true and loyal, and now stand ready to defend the country. They are prepared to be armed and trained in military matters, in order to protect and defend the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The President replied:

"I can only say now, as I have often said before, it has always been a sentiment with me that all mankind should be free. So far as I have been able—so far as came within my sphere, I have always acted as I believed was right and just, and done all I could for the good of mankind. I have in letters and documents, sent forth from this office, expressed myself better than I can now. In regard to the great book, I have only to say, it is the best gift which God has ever given man. All the good from the Saviour of the world is communicated to us through this book. But for that book we could not know right from wrong. All those things desirable to man are contained in it. I return you my sincere thanks for this very elegant copy of this great Book of God, which you present."

Secretary Fessenden commenced on the 9th the opening of the sealed offers for bonds of the United States to the amount of about $31,500,000, consisting of the unaccepted offers under the notice of proposals for a loan dated June last. These bonds bear an annual interest of 6 per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, and all redeemable on the 30th of June, 1881. The bids opened to-day show an aggregate of $62,000,000, or twice the amount of the loan. The offers between four or five per centum premium amount to $26,000,000. There were proposals from various individuals to take, in the aggregate, about $1,000,000 at par. The bids ranging between 5 and 6 per centum did not amount in all to more than $40,000. Among the most prominent bidders who severally offered for various sums at different and higher rates of premium were the following:

First National Bank, Portland, Me.	$310,000 at 104 @104.65
E. T. Hillyer, Hartford, Ct.	60,000 at 104.01
First National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.	65,000 at 104.35@104.65
B. Huntington, Treas., Norwich, Ct.	100,000 at 104.05@104.76
First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.	175,000 at 104 @104.50
Tradesmans Bank, New-York	50,000 at 104.01@104.05
Stimson, Frank & Co., New-York	110,000 at 104 @104.60
Bank of Commerce, New-York	400,000 at 104
Colgate & Hoffman, New-York	80,000 at 104.02
First National Bank, New-York	5,000,000 at 104.03
Second National Bank, Boston	4,250,000 at 104.03
First National Bank, Syracuse	133,000 at 104.03
Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York	200,000 at 104.03
do do do	100,000 at 104.25
Third National Bank, New-York	500,000 at 104.03
Vermilye & Co., New-York	1,600,000 at 104.03
N. Y. Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company	200,000 at 104.03

Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has returned from Chicago, where he has been inspecting the prisoners' camp at that place. He reports the Rebel prisoners to be in an excellent condition; the camp is kept clean and tidy; excellent quarters are furnished them, and their rations are fully equal to those of our soldiers. Very few cases of sickness are reported, as the prisoners are shown chance to exercise themselves, and are as happy as can be under the circumstances.

The regulations issued by the War Department for the settlement of claims for Commissary and Quartermasters' stores, provide that no consideration shall be given to the claims of disloyal persons, nor to those of citizens of States heretofore declared in rebellion by the President, nor to claims for damages, or thefts, or depredations of troops; and in all cases the claimant shall show by his own oath, and that of disinterested parties, that he was loyal at the time the claim originated, and has been loyal ever since.

The Provost-Marshal General's office is busily employed in arranging the credits of the several districts and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiencies in the districts that have not filled their quotas, beginning with those most in arrears. Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the armies immediately requires the draft to be speedily made in the defaulting districts. All applications for its postponement have therefore been refused.

Col. Dana, of the 143d Pennsylvania Regiment, who has just returned from under fire at Charleston, reports that he was assured by parties who had been out to Fort Sumter, that it was rapidly settling, and in a very short time it was believed the water would enter the lower tier of embrasures. It is a fact well known to our engineers that this fortification was erected upon quite a thin stratum of sand, which rested upon a soft, pulpy mass of debris.

A delegation of influential gentlemen from Missouri has been in Washington, who think they will be able to harmonize all local differences between the Claybanks and radicals of that State. They have had an interview with the President which has been most cordial and satisfactory. The executive branch of the National Union Committee is now in session here, completing the work of organizing for the Presidential canvass.

A revision of bids for the Loan of 1881 shows that the whole amount is taken at a premium of four per cent. and upward. The large amount bid was exceedingly gratifying, as the Treasury Department had not dared to hope for an aggregate of more than forty or forty-five millions. Many large successful bidders are paying back interest from July 1 in coin, so that their bonds may begin to draw interest from that date.

A gentleman in Farragut's fleet, writing to a friend in Washington, says: "The ram Tennessee made a first rate fight, and could have got away from our force and under the guns of the fort, had her smokestack not gone overboard. Not a shot went through her. The capture of this ram is, without doubt, a great blow to the Secesh in this part of the world, where the Rebels believed in her as much as the army of Richmond does in Lee."

The War Democrats at Washington have abandoned the idea of supporting the Chicago nomination, while the Peace Copperheads declare that if McClellan should write a war letter they would prefer Lincoln to him.

The aggregate of the bids for the new loan is $72,762,750, and the entire amount awarded is nearly $32,000,000, nine-tenths of it at over 4 per cent. premium. The remainder will be divided *pro rata* among those who bid at 4 per cent.

A Washington dispatch of the 8th says: "All officers and soldiers on detached duty have been ordered to report to their regiments for duty. Many acting as clerks in Departments are much disturbed by this order."

The exterior of the Capitol dome was completed on Sept. 10, and the immense derrick removed. Work will be immediately resumed upon the interior, the completion of which will require several years.

The news of the Vermont election is considered at Washington a decisive indication of the direction of the popular will in reference to the Presidential election.

At least one [illegible] holder in New-York City [illegible] has been removed; and Secretary [illegible]

There is official authority for contradicting the report that Secretary Fessenden has decided to place a temporary loan of fifty millions upon the market.

New-York.

On Monday evening, the 12th, Lieut.-Col. Burns, of the Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves, shot a man named James Hamilton, in the left side, in the public house, No. 14 Greenwich-avenue. For some time past Col. Burns has been in this city on furlough, during which time a number of the former members of the regiment, who did not reënlist, have frequently threatened him with violence, alleging as a reason that he ill-treated them while in service. On Monday evening several of these men met the Colonel when they began to abuse him, and, it is alleged, Hamilton struck Burns, who drew his revolver and shot his assailant. Col. Burns was arrested, and Hamilton was conveyed to the Hospital.

The following is the letter of Gen. Dix, declining to accept the Union nomination for Governor:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 5, 1864.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 3d inst., and thank you for your kind suggestion. I could not, however, accept the nomination for Governor, if it were tendered to me. I am not, for that reason, the less earnest in my desire to do all in my power to sustain the Government in its efforts to put down the Rebellion—an object to be effected, in my judgment, by a steady and unwavering prosecution of the war.

"I am, my dear sir, truly yours, JOHN A. DIX.
"Ward Hunt, Esq."

At Springfield Center, N. Y., on Sept. 6, at an entertainment in aid of the Sanitary Commission, the floor of a hall suddenly fell, just as the company entered it to partake of refreshments. At least one person died in consequence of injuries received in the fall, and forty or fifty were hurt, many of them having bones broken, or being dangerously bruised or crushed. The accident was because the main floor beams were only held to the uprights by their tenons, and easily slipped out.

The towns of South-East and Kent, in Putnam County, and the towns of Poundridge, Harrison, Mamaroneck, and Scarsdale, in Westchester County, have filled their quotas under the last call. Patterson, Putnam-Valley, Somers, New-Castle, North-Castle, Rye, and Greenburg, in the 10th District, are nearly full or rapidly filling up, and recruiting is going on briskly.

Collector Draper has issued orders for the closing of bonded warehouses whose owners or lessees charge extortionate rates for storage; and accordingly, Deputy Collector Stedwell has closed two of the buildings. A similar course, it is understood, will be pursued in all other like cases.

Mrs. J. L. Tuthill, of Factoryville, Staten Island, has made, during the blackberry season just closed, seventy-two gallons of blackberry brandy for our soldiers. It is to be sent to the front to be used in the hospitals in Meade's and Butler's department by the nurses.

David Duff, the confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs. M. Morgan & Sons, bankers, No. 37 William-street, on Saturday forged a check on his employers for $15,000, and attempted to escape to Europe. He was arrested on the steamer City of Edinburgh, and the money recovered.

Jefferson County, in this State, has 400 men over her quota already enlisted. The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors notifies other Counties that those surplus men may go to their credit on repayment of the bounty paid to the recruits by Jefferson.

The corner stone of the Church of the Holy Trinity, on the northeast corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, was laid on the 8th with appropriate ceremonies. The Rev. Stephen Tyng, jr., is the pastor.

Mr. Edgar J. Bartow, a prominent and benevolent citizen of Brooklyn, died at Norristown, N. J., on the 6th inst. He will be remembered by many as a former Democratic candidate for Mayor, and for his endowment of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

The Congressional Convention for the 22d District of New-York, composed of Madison and Oswego counties, met at Syracuse. Hon. Sidney T. Holmes, of Madison county, was unanimously nominated, after Mr. Littlejohn's name had been withdrawn.

Gov. Andrew has issued a *supersedeas* removing Edwin F. Corey, of New-York, from the office of Commissioner of Deeds for Massachusetts. The removal is mainly on the ground that Corey is notoriously disloyal.

The bark Maria, Capt. Nason, arrived at this port on Saturday, the 10th, from London, having on board as cargo three hundred and twenty-six miles of the sub-marine Telegraph Cable, consigned to Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

Supervisor Blunt has finally arranged the naval credits, and to such advantage that New-York city is unmistakably out of the draft, her quota being completely filled, while she has a small surplus over.

The quota of Brooklyn, as now ciphered out, is full, and there is a surplus of 71 men accorded by crediting the Naval enlistments.

A draft is ordered in the 12th and 13th Congressional Districts, to be commenced on the morning of the 14th of September, instant, in each of such districts.

Political.

The Democratic State Convention of California, in session at San Francisco, have nominated the following gentlemen:

For Presidential Electors—Judge White, Hon. Joseph Hamilton, Hon. Henry P. Barber, and Hon. John T. Doyle.

For Congress—Ex-Gov. Downey and Hon. James Coffroth.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Gen. McClellan's nomination and the platform on which he received it.

Forged drafts, purporting to be signed by Hon. James Harlan, Treasurer of the Union Congressional Committee, are being presented to Postmasters in the West by some swindler, who claims to be duly authorized to collect for the Committee. No draft has been drawn on any Postmaster, and no agent employed to collect from them by Senator Harlan.

The New-York News, Ben. Wood's paper, *The Metropolitan Record*, edited by Mullaly, a Romanist Irishman, *The Freeman's Journal*, edited by the "Abbé McMasters," as he is called, a Romanist American, and James N. Phelps, a politician, all of them Vallandigham peace men, have, as men and editors, angrily repudiated Gen. McClellan, for not committing himself wholly to their war-stopping policy.

Mr. Vallandigham was at Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th, on his way to canvass the State of Pennsylvania, when he was met by McClellan's letter of acceptance. He at once directed the Democratic State Committee to withdraw his name from all appointments, and returned to his home.

The Secretary of State of New York, has forwarded to the several regiments and batteries from this State, and to the various hospitals and naval stations nearly two hundred thousand copies of the soldiers' voting law, and the blank forms and envelopes, to enable the soldiers to vote at the November election.

The Hon. Reuben E. Fenton was on Thursday night, the 8th, visited at his house in Jamestown, N. Y., by his fellow citizens, who congratulated him upon his nomination for Governor. Mr. Fenton responded, thanking the people for the visit, and discussing in a hopeful tone the aspect of military and political affairs.

That Thaddeus Stevens, the curse of Copperheads, should have been renominated for Congress from the "Burnt District" of Pennsylvania, is a cheering indication that Old Lancaster is true to the Union and Liberty. The vote for Mr. S. will exactly enumerate the loyal voters of the district.

The Democratic Convention of the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania have nominated Gov. Bigler, of Clearfield, for Congress, by acclamation. The district is pretty close, and the ex-Governor may possibly squeeze in.

Information, deemed trustworthy, is received, to the effect that General Fremont has placed his letter of withdrawal in the hands of his friends, who will make it public at the proper time, and that before long.

The Radical Union Congressional nominations of Missouri, thus far made, are:

Third District—Thomas E. Noell; Fifth District—J. W. McClurg; Seventh District—Ben F. Loan; Eighth District—John F. Benjamin.

The Democratic State Convention of Missouri met at St. Louis on the 6th, and nominated Thomas L. Price, a cousin of the afflicted General of that name, for Governor.

In Brooklyn the Unionists are wide awake. Sherman's victories have roused an enthusiasm hitherto unequaled, and the prospects of the party of the country are most brilliant.

Ex-Governor William Bigler has been nominated for Congress by the Peace-party-with-a-war-candidate in the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania. In 1862 Scofield, Union, was elected by only 492 majority.

George E. Pugh, Copperhead, is the nominee for Congress of the Democrats of the First District of Ohio. Henry C. Lord is the nominee of the same party for the Second District.

The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania (Simon Cameron, chairman,) has issued an address to the people of the State, calling for united and energetic action in the Presidential canvass.

Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy is again the Union nominee for Congress in the Cayuga, Wayne and Seneca, XXIVth District. He is an able and popular representative, and will be re-elected.

The Republican Convention of the First Congressional District of Wisconsin on the 7th nominated Gen. Halbert E. Paine, of Port Hudson memory, for Congress.

Vallandigham, immediately after reading McClellan's letter, telegraphed to a political friend here, "All hope is lost," and withdrew his name from the canvass.

Henry C. Lord declines the Democratic nomination for Congress, in the Second District of Ohio. James C. Butler has been nominated in his stead.

The Hon. Stephen Earlson, of Tioga County, has been nominated for Congress by the Unionists of the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania.

Samuel J. Holley was unanimously nominated for Congress, by the Union Convention of Erie County, N. Y., held in Buffalo on the 13th.

The Hon. Amasa Cobb is nominated for reëlection to Congress, by the Union Convention of the Third District of Wisconsin.

The Hon. E. R. Ingersoll, successor to Owen Lovejoy, has been unanimously nominated for reëlection by the Union Convention of the fifth Illinois District.

The Democrats of Iowa have nominated Geo. [illegible] Davenport, for Congress.

Connecticut has decided that her soldiers in the field may vote, by 94,280 to 14,237.

J. W. BRA

Domestic Miscellany.

A large and enthusiastic impromptu meeting assembled at Trenton, N. J., on the evening of the 9th, at the house of Mr. Charles Hewitt, to serenade Gen. Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, who arrived unexpectedly in that city by the evening train. Between four and five hundred people from the Trenton Iron works and the citizens of Trenton, headed by the Trenton cornet band, marched to the residence of Mr. Hewitt, and serenaded the General, who made his appearance and spoke feelingly to the assembled crowd. It was a reunion between the workmen of the Trenton Iron Company and the General, who asked for the favor of shaking every man by the hand before separating, which was cordially granted with great cheering for the old hero.

Hon. Alfred S. White, the District Judge of Indiana, died at Lafayette on the 5th. Judge White was a Representative in Congress, from Indiana, from 1837 to 1839; a Senator from 1839 to 1845, and again a Representative in the 37th Congress. On the death of Hon. Caleb B. Smith he was appointed by President Lincoln Judge of the U. S. District Court for the State of Indiana.

The steamboat Washoe exploded her boiler in Sacramento River, California, on the 6th. Her upper works were shattered and stern blown off. One hundred and fifty passengers were killed and wounded. Fifty persons are dead or will soon die. The boat was running at a high rate of speed. The engineer said, before he died, that the cause of the explosion was rotten iron in the boiler.

A party of nine persons, men, women, and children, were recently overtaken by a waterspout near Aurora, Cal. The wagon in which they were, was traveling through a cañon when the spout burst, sweeping it away, and immersing it in fifteen feet of water. Only the men, three in number, escaped.

The Chicago Tribune says that the coal dealers of that city have formed a combination with the dealers in Buffalo and other Eastern ports, and with the managers of the lines of railroads running from those ports to the mines, not to let a ton of hard coal come to Chicago without first passing through *their* hands.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

The steamship America, from Southampton August 31, arrived on Sept. 12th, with three days later news.

It is reported that the Slave trade on the coast of West Africa is again very brisk. It is carried on by steamers of such a class that the English cruisers have no chance of catching them.

Negotiations are now going on at Vienna for the definite conclusion of peace between Denmark and the two great German Powers. The Danish Government will make an effort to recover the northern portion of Schleswig; but there is no chance of its efforts being successful.

The King of Prussia was shortly to have an interview with the King of Bavaria.

Advices from Tunis say that fourteen tribes made their submission, while forty are still in insurrection.

By the arrival of the City of Manchester at this port, and of the Arabia at Halifax, we have four days later news from Europe. A preliminary trial of the "Scorpion," one of the notorious Mersey rams, had taken place at Liverpool. She averaged 12.57 knots per hour, and the result was considered highly satisfactory.

The Mexican Envoy to Italy had been received by the King. The latter expressed a high esteem of Maximilian, and a great satisfaction at receiving his envoy.

Bermuda.

A private letter from Bermuda, received by way of Halifax, states that the yellow fever at that place was abating, but it had committed great ravages. There were one hundred and forty admissions to the Bermuda Hospital, of whom forty men and four officers died.

Canada.

The proceedings of the Conference of delegates from the several provinces of British America, which met on Sept. 1, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, have not been made officially known. It is, however, understood that the Convention was unanimous in acknowledging the [illegible] from a confederation of all the Provinces, and that they adjourned to meet again on the 14th inst., at Halifax, there to agree upon a definite plan to be submitted to the several Parliaments.

A Canada paper says that the Canadian steamship Jura, on her last passage from Liverpool to Quebec, had a very narrow escape from the rocks at the Pillars, near the spot where the first steamer Canadian was lost. A heavy fog existed for six days, during which the vessel made no progress. Owing to the skill of Captain Graham, who remained on watch the entire time, the Jura at last escaped danger, and a vote of thanks to the Captain was unanimously passed by the passengers.

A letter dated at Toronto says that desertions from the British army, under the Yankee bounty temptation, are so great that nearly one thousand of the Queen's troops have left during the past year. Hence all are ordered to Quebec, for the present. Many points on the Canadian lines are watched for deserters. Three were bagged on the Niagara River last week, and are to be shot at Hamilton, this week. Five officers are reported to have left for the United States flag.

Mexico.

Mexican advices, undated, from Havana Aug. 26, say that Gen. Cortinas, leaving 1,500 men at Matamoras under his brother, by forced marches reached Victoria City, which had been captured by the French, under Col. Duplu. Cortinas recaptured the city and put the French to flight, with heavy loss. Gen. Cortinas in an address to his soldiers, stated, that in a few days he would lead them against Tampico; also, that he would soon be joined by forces from Huasteca. Capt. Mendoza, learning that a party of Imperialists had gone to Tulancingo to plunder, secreted his forces, which were smaller than those of the enemy, along the road, and taking the Imperialists unawares put them to flight, who left behind them 115 rifles, 73 horses, 65 killed and 27 prisoners. Capt. Mendoza and three others were killed, and six of his men wounded.

There is news from the city of Mexico down to Aug. 29, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st. It consists of reports of varying complexion, and not very authentic. The French accounts say that in the state of Aguas Calientes, a band of guerrillas was beaten five times in seventeen days; that Col. Chinchant defeated 2,500 Mexicans under Gen. Neri. There are various other reports of the same kind. On the other side, it is said that Gen. Quiroga with a considerable force has gone over to Juarez; that Juarez has been raising money, and is still vigorously prosecuting hostilities.

The Mexican General Cortinas, it is reported, met the French forces ten leagues north of Victoria, and after an obstinate battle of five hours routed them with heavy loss. The affair was the most brilliant of the war, and caused the greatest rejoicing among the Mexican people. Cortinas is reported to be marching back to Matamoras to contest the advance of the French up the Rio Grande, and stormy times are expected in the State of Tamaulipas.

We learn from Mexico that the French troops have taken possession of Monterey, which has been for some time the seat of the National Government. President Juarez made no resistance, but left for Chihuahua. General Mejia, at the head of four thousand Imperialist troops, was advancing from San Luis Potosi on Matamoras.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1864.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Our State Convention, which organized at Syracuse at noon on Wednesday, had completed its labors and adjourned twelve hours afterward, but for that chronic and intolerable nuisance, the quarrel between the rival Union organizations in this city. The business might have been finished and the Convention finally adjourned by 10 P. M. That feud would have been healed months ago if our late State Committee had simply done the work expressly imposed on it by the preceding State Convention. But the old Republican organization (familiarly but irreverently known as "the Twenty-third-street gang") prevented this by inducing half the Committee to disobey and defy the order of the State Convention, and let the feud remain to bore future State Conventions and blast all hopes of efficient Union organization and work in our city. They hoped to reverse at this Convention the decision made at the last preceding, so as to give to the Twenty-third-street Committee the exclusive ordering and manipulating of the Primary Elections and local Nominations this Fall. This hope has been utterly blasted. The State Convention of September was even more decided than that of May in virtually requiring a reörganization of the Union party in our City which should take an entirely new departure and swallow up all preceding organizations. May we not hope that the demand will now be heeded? Is it not notorious that the greater number of our Union voters are not connected with any existing organization? Why not take a fair start, and give all an equal chance?

We cannot relinquish the hope that our candidates this Fall are to be selected independently of any organization whatever. Let us have six of the very ablest and strongest Unionists in our City brought forward for Congress by public requisition, as is the practice of other free countries. Let them be chosen from among our lawyers of the highest grade, such as Francis B. Cutting, William Curtis Noyes, William M. Evarts, David Dudley Field, our honored merchant princes like A. A. Low, Charles H. Marshall, Moses Taylor, George Opdyke, and William E. Dodge, or our eminent publicists and scholars like George Bancroft, Francis Lieber, Samuel B. Ruggles and Charles King. We want candidates of a higher grade than usual, and the old machinery will never grind them out. Why will not our best citizens in each district lead in this matter at once, and select in their several districts candidates who are eminently capable and worthy, no matter whether they live in that particular district or in another? Do take us out of the hands of the Ward Managers of Primary Meetings, for the stream will never rise higher than its source.

—Apart from this City nuisance, the Convention was remarkably harmonious. There was less balloting than ever before for an equal number of candidates. A very large proportion of the delegates wanted to nominate Gen. Dix for Governor, but he peremptorily declined, and that settled the business. Had he simply said, "I am of and with the Union party, and will serve it as it shall deem best," he would have been nominated by acclamation. So Daniel S. Dickinson would probably have been nominated had he not declined. In the absence of these two, the choice fell on Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, without serious opposition. He was one of the first Republicans, and has been a most devoted Unionist. Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga, was in like manner chosen for Lieutenant-Governor. He is a War Democrat of the most determined cast, and has known no party but the Union since he heard of the first bombardment of Fort Sumter. F. A. ALBERGER, of Buffalo, was re-nominated for Canal Commissioner by acclamation. DAVID P. FORREST, of Schenectady, was likewise nominated for State Prison Inspector. He was elected to this post in 1859, being the only candidate on the Republican State ticket that year, who triumphed over the combined vote of the "Democratic" and "Know-Nothing" parties.

We see no reason to doubt that this ticket is going to be elected.

MEXICO.

The *Bandera Nacional*, a Mexican paper published at Matamoras, gives an account of several recent engagements in Mexico, all of which are said to have resulted in favor of the National Government. No figures of the number of troops engaged in these fights, or of the losses sustained on either side, are given, and we are therefore unable to judge what advantages the Mexicans may have been able to derive from their successes. The only point on which these reports give us some light, is the persistent determination of a very large portion of the population to hold out to the last, in their resistence to the invaders, and the enormous difficulties which the new Emperor will yet have to overcome before he can regard his rule as fairly established throughout the whole country.

The most important of the items reported by *The Bandera Nacional* is a repulse of the French forces, advancing from Acapulco into the State of Guerrero, by the governor of this State, Diego Alvarez. The State of Guerrero has always been noted for its devotion to the principles of the Liberal Party, and Diego Alvarez has long been known as one of the most intrepid and patriotic among its leaders. This state is admirably adapted by its mountainous character to a guerrilla war, and its warlike governor seems to be determined not to forego any of the means of defense that offer themselves to him.

A dispatch from Col. Riva Palacio, who signs himself Governor and Military Commander of the State of Guanajuato, announces that he defeated two thousand French troops at Penjamo, in the State of Mexico; that in this battle the native troops of the Imperial army came over to the National army with the cry: *Viva la Independencia! Viva la Republica!* and that the population of the State of Mexico received the news of this victory with the wildest joy. The dispatch, which is published in full in the *Bandera Nacional*, leaves no doubt that Maximilian cannot yet even rely on the population in the State of Mexico, and that he has made but little progress in the pacification of that country.

We also learn, from the same Mexican paper, that the National Government has appointed General Jose Maria Arteaga General-in-Chief of the Army of the Center, investing him with all the powers formerly possessed by Gen. Uraga, throughout the States of Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan, Guanajuato and Queretaro, and the first and third districts of the State of Mexico. This seems to confirm the report that Uraga has gone over to the enemy of the country, a step which it is difficult to explain after the strongly patriotic declarations which this General had previously published.

Among the reports issuing from the partisans of Maximilian on the progress of affairs in Mexico, the letters published in the Paris *Moniteur* and the *London Times* deserve particular attention. They give no important facts on the progress of the Imperial troops or the extension of the Imperial rule. The correspondents of both papers build, however, great hopes on the improved aspects of the finances of the empire. The largely increased revenue of the port of Vera Cruz, and the extensive cultivation of cotton are especially mentioned.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

No candid man will deny that Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance is an attempt to repudiate the Platform whereon he was nominated. It is a confession, reluctant but complete, of the insuperable difficulties of his position, and the impossibility of securing votes enough to elect, without duping a part of those who cast them. Every person of common intelligence, who mingles and converses freely with his neighbors, is aware that two irreconcilable views of our great struggle prevail among those who call themselves Democrats and are united by a common hostility to Mr. Lincoln's Administration and those who support it: that while one Democrat regards the Slaveholders' Rebellion as not only inexcusable in itself, but as involving ingratitude and bad faith toward the Northern Democracy, in view of its thirty years of unswervering, self-sacrificing devotion to "Southern Rights," the next you meet is, in heart and purpose, in full sympathy with the Rebellion, deeming Jeff. Davis a persecuted saint, long the patient victim of Abolition fanaticism and malignity, but at last stung by intolerable wrong and outrage into manful, heroic resistance. The former Democrat wants Peace through the return of the Rebel States to the Union with fresh guaranties and buttresses for Slavery: the latter would much prefer a "reconstruction" through the collapse of the Union and an admission of the loyal States (excepting those known as New-England) into the Davis Confederacy under the Montgomery Constitution. Each of these schools has adherents in every State; but, speaking generally, the former preponderates in the East, while the latter prevails at the West, where are several affiliated conspiracies looking to a bloody, subversive revolution, and the establishment of a Western Confederacy, to be first the ally of the Southern, but ultimately merged in it, with hatred of 'Yankees' and 'niggers' as their present bond of sympathy and the universal diffusion and eternal maintenance of Slavery as their basis of fraternity and Union.

Now, in any conjoint action, one of these factions must, in case of success, be cheated. Their aims are so diverse that only while they remain out of power can they possibly work together. Let them succeed in November, and they must be at open and deadly feud before June.

The Chicago Convention did as well as it could. It gave the nomination for President to the East and the (relatively) Nationals; according the Platform and the Vice-Presidency to the West and the Confederates. No fairer distribution was possible; yet neither faction was satisfied, because neither could be content with a half-loaf. The simple truth is that *the Democratic party cannot afford to come into power till the War is over and the Union restored.* Then, it may agree on a policy adapted to the actual position; now, it cannot. No believer in the extreme "State Rights" theory—nay, no thorough, intelligent accepter of "the Resolutions of '98"—can heartily uphold the War for the Union. He may well believe that the seceded States acted rashly, foolishly, unjustifiably; but if he holds the States to be still sovereign and their Union a league, he must deem it their sovereign right to be rash, foolish, wrong-headed, whenever it shall accord with their good pleasure. Hence, all affectations of rejoicing over Union victories by politicians of this class are hollow and hypocritical. Their principles condemn what their huzzas seem to approve.

Gen. McClellan belongs clearly to the National, as Mr. Pendleton does to the "State Rights" school of the Democracy. The former believes that a State may rightfully be coerced into fulfilling her constitutional duties to her sister States severally and collectively. To him, the Union is no mere confederacy, but essentially and practically a Nation. Jefferson and Hamilton might as fitly have been associated on the same ticket as McClellan and Pendleton. And the attempt of Gen. M. to kick the Chicago Platform from under him, and frame a National platform for himself, can hardly fail to create a Babel-like confusion in the ranks of his party. Outwardly and formally, there may be concord; essentially and virtually, there will be discord. And this the result will manifest beyond cavil.

Gen. McClellan labors earnestly, and not unskillfully, to find or make an adequate basis for his party out of their common devotion to Slavery. The seceded States must be brought back, he avers, at whatever cost of blood and treasure; but they shall come back with Slavery, and be protected in the full and indefinite enjoyment of its privileges and blessings. And this proffer, he evidently thinks, will smooth the path for their early return.

But here he falls into the common mistake of supposing the original purpose of the War necessarily the ruling idea of its authors throughout the struggle. Common sense teaches that this need not be the case; History shows that it often is not. Our fathers, for instance, embarked in their Revolutionary struggle on the simple issue of resistance to unauthorized taxation—to taxation by a legislative body wherein they were not represented—and it was very difficult to cure the British statesmen of the notion that the repeal of the taxes would, even after Bunker Hill and Saratoga, restore the colonies to loyalty. In 1775, they had no wish for independence; in 1776, they would be satisfied with nothing short of it. Hence the abortive efforts of Royal Commissioners to bring about an adjustment. They did not understand the case, because they took no account of the changes wrought by time amid the bereavements and desolations of war.

Now we see no reason to doubt the veracity of the Confederate chief, when he solemnly asseverates that he and his backers are fighting, not for Slavery but for Independence—that Slavery has become entirely subordinate to the great end. *Give the Rebels enough to enable them to claim the result as a triumph,* and it is possible that you might thus win them back to amity and loyalty. But, *if they are to come back beaten,* we do not believe that upholding and guaranteeing Slavery will help your case one iota. We well know that Slavery was with many their chief impulse to Rebellion—that it was the lever whereby eleven States were assumed to be hoisted out of the Union—that no single State, in its absence, could have been seduced or bullied into secession. And yet we feel confident that, if the Rebels were compelled to ground arms and unconditionally submit to the Union to-morrow, they would quite as soon come back without Slavery as with it. A whipped Slaveholder occupies a most anomalous and uncomfortable position, and, if a proud man must be humiliated, he would rather undergo the discipline anywhere else than in the presence of his own dependents.

Gen. McClellan wholly fails to consider the obligations of the Government to the colored Unionists of the South. "When any one State is willing to return to the Union," he says, "it should be received at once, with a full guaranty of its constitutional rights." "By the "State," here, he clearly refers to the slaveholding and Slavery-loving minority of the people of Lousiana, who formerly constituted the political corporation known by that name. But Secession and Civil War have wrought great changes—changes which cannot, without a gross and shameful violation of good faith, be ignored by the Government, no matter by whom wielded. No one can plausibly deny that the Blacks of Lousiana have, as a class, been loyal to the Union in our great struggle, while the Whites, whether slaveholding or not, have been preponderately disloyal. Those Whites who are not so are almost unanimously for emancipation. Now, Gen. McClellan's mode of restoring the Union would put Gov. Hahn and *his* Louisiana under the feet of Gov. Allen and *his* State of like name—would put the loyalists, white or black, of that State under the feet of the traitors—would rivet the chains of the 250,000 loyal Louisianians still held as Slaves by the Rebels, and would, within a short time, hunt down and re-consign to servitude thousands more, who have been actively serving the Union as soldiers, scouts, teamsters, &c., and send them back to the plantations, to be flogged, famished, tortured, by their vengeful masters for their agency in putting down the Rebellion. Gen. M. may not desire this; yet he must see that it is an inevitable consequence of his plan of réunion. There is not a Rebel State wherein to reëstablish Slavery is not to put the loyal people, White or Black, under the feet of the disloyal—is not to enable the latter to glut their vengeance for the failure of their revolt on the bodies of those who, through evil and good report, have stood [illegible] the Union. Even in Kentucky and Missouri, the Rebels will have the Unionists at their mercy—which will prove no mercy at all—if the war ends with the reëstablishment of Slavery. Whoever has stood firmly for the Union will be marked and hunted down as an Abolitionist whenever the soldiers of Sterling Price and Marmaduke, of Buckner and Breckinridge, shall have returned in peace and security to the soil of their respective States.

We trust Gen. McClellan's views on this subject will be carefully weighed in contrast with those of President Lincoln, who, at his recent interview with Gov. Randall and Judge Mills of Wisconsin, spoke to the latter as follows:

"SIR: . . . . The slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the Rebel armies cannot be destroyed by Democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States nearly 200,000 able-bodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, are to be converted into our enemies, in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one.

"You cannot conciliate the South if you guarantee to them ultimate success; and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give our enemies such military advantages as insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery and concession to get them back into the Union? Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men, take 200,000 men from our side and put them in the battle-field or corn-field against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks.

"We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly places; where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the War Democrats to put down this Rebellion by fighting against both master and slave, long before the present policy was inaugurated.

"There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to Slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so, I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President, it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this Rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the Rebellion.

"Freedom has given us 200,000 men, raised on Southern soil. It will give us more yet. Just so much it has subtracted from the enemy, and, instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the Rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of Slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union. I will abide the issue."

These seem to us the words of truth and soberness. Is the opposite view consistent with honor and good faith? We easily comprehend the repugnance of Vallandigham, Pendleton and the Woods to the President's Emancipation policy; but how it can be honestly opposed by men who stand where McClellan professes to do, we cannot imagine. Any conceivable hypothesis impugns either their sagacity or their good faith.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Some notion of the importance and extent of the New-England Agricultural Fair at Springfield, Mass., may be gathered from the reports daily appearing in our columns. We do not think any such Fair can fail to have a very widely helpful influence on the farming of the State or territory in which it is held—perhaps not less incidentally than directly. The close relations now getting established between Agriculture and Science, the recognition of its fundamental necessity in social and political economy, the establishment of Agricultural Professorships and Colleges, the munificent grants of land by Congress for their endowment, all attest the improving public intelligence and interest which associate themselves in these days with this primeval pursuit. This New-England Fair seems to have done its own work well in connection with other coöperating agencies.

The Fair was brought to a close on Friday by an address from Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts. We should be at a loss where to turn for a better illustration alike of the value which such an occasion offers, and of the standard of intellectual culture among New England farmers, than this address presents. Dealing in some measure very plainly and familiarly with what are called practical questions touching agriculture itself, it takes a wider range and loftier sweep of thought in its discussion of the relations between New-England and the rest of the Union, and of the relations between farming and the intellectual pursuits which used to be thought to lie beyond its province. As, in these crowded days of politics and war we utterly lack room to print such an address, we give one or two extracts as indications of its tenor and purpose. And first, one passage as to the position of New-England in the Union:

"If there is aught which men deem radicalism, or they fear as dangerous speculation, in our theology or our politics, I call mankind to bear witness that there is no child so humble that he may not be taught in all the learning of the schools, no citizen so poor that he may not aspire to any of the rewards of merit or honorable exertion, not one so weak as to fall below the equal protection of equal laws, nor one so lofty as to challenge their restraints; no church or bishop able to impose creed or ritual on the unconvinced conscience; no peaceful, pious worship which is unprotected by the State. Thus liberty stands, and the law supports liberty; popular education lends intelligence to law, and gives order to liberty; while religion, unfettered by human arbitration between the soul of man and the throne of the Infinite, is left free to impress the individual conscience with all the sanction of its supreme behests and of its celestial teachings."

Here next is the clear statement of the true secret of the supremacy of New-England civilization, its influence present and future:

"The uses and the influence of true learning, the power which flows from its sincere cultivation, are so great and enduring, that were it a task, and not all a delight, I would not cease to urge and advocate, in this presence, the duty which is imposed on a people possessing the opportunities of our own. To all peoples, to all sections, as to each individual man, are open their separate careers. They can forfeit their places; but they can scarcely exchange them. You of New-England may forget that you are of the stock that produced Jonathan Edwards, but you cannot make the cotton plant flourish in New-Hampshire. . . . You will win no glory by any narrow competition, nor by returning one railing word for another. Your greatness must be found hereafter where it has been found hitherto, in the highest development and cultivation of the faculties of men. Let thoughtless politicians propose to leave out New-England in the cold, if they choose—I think the world will keep a warm place for her while Vermont leads the hemisphere in the intelligence and success of her sheep breeding, while Alvan Clark makes a telescopic object glass which is the marvel of astronomers, while the new Museum of Zoölogy at Cambridge exceeds in variety and extent of many important classes of specimens the more renowned museums of London and Paris."

Pursuing the same thought, and not less in eulogy than in defense of Massachusetts, Gov. Andrew says:

"Of what account will be the sneers at Massachusetts of those 'who hold it heresy to think,' so long as one man's labor in Massachusetts is found by the census to be as productive of real wealth as the labor of five men in South Carolina? while the annual earnings of her industry exceed the annual earnings *per capita* of any other community in the world? Schools, colleges, books, the free press, the culture of the individual everywhere, the policy of attracting, encouraging and developing all the great qualities of the head and heart—in a word, the production and diffusion of *ideas* —in these shall rest forever the secret of your strength to maintain your true position."

And this is the appeal which a Yankee Governor addresses to his "close-fisted," "narrow-minded," "little-souled," "mud-sill" constituents:

"I beg to exhort you, then, to put faith in ideas, in the orderly arrangement of knowledge, in the power to search out the hidden things of nature, in the practical application of the highest and largest truth to the wants and affairs of man's daily life.

"Lead off—representative farmers of New England—and let this dear old rocky homestead of Thought and of Liberty remain for countless ages the fountain and light of generous culture, of Science, Learning and Art. Your influence will tell then, with beneficent and forever expanding power, on the destiny of the nation. You will live, the true conservatives of the civil state and of social life, "exempted from the wrongs of time and capable of perpetual renovation."

Space fails us to continue quotations, but we presume the address will be published and widely circulated by the Society, as well as through the New-England press. It deserves to go West as well as East, as a message to the farmers of the prairies that New-England looks to them as brethren in the same work, and that within the six North-Eastern States at least resides no particle of that selfish and sectional spirit which malevolent politicians, for partisan purposes, have sought to create and inflame.

We urge upon the Unionists of the several Counties, Congress and Assembly districts, of our own and other States, to nominate their candidates as promptly as possible, so that our soldiers now in the field may share with us the privilege of voting for and electing them. There are, probably, Eighty Thousand Registered Electors of our State this day absent from her soil, because serving in the Union armies; and their number is being rapidly increased. The votes of these soldiers will probably determine the result in ten of the Congress and forty of the Assembly districts. At least three-fourths of them will be cast for the candidates of the Union party, giving Forty Thousand Army majority for our Electors and State Ticket. We trust these are safe; but the soldiers who vote our National and State Tickets cannot vote for our district and county candidates unless they know their names; and some regiments are so far away that a month will be required to reach them and have returns. We urge, therefore, that every district have its candidates in the field at the earliest possible day, and that their names be at once forwarded to the regiments raised in their respective Counties. Neglect of this may cost the Union cause the next House of Representatives or Assembly.

Massachusetts, which has always been prompt in responding to the calls of the Government for men to reënforce our armies, has already filled her quota on the last requisition for 500,000 men. Her deficiency on the 1st of July was 4,985 men, to which was to be added her quota under the last call of 21,670, making a total of 26,655. She recruited in July, 1,515 men, and, by recruitment and draft in August, raised 9,401. To these are added enlistments in the Navy, according to the returns of the Commission, numbering 16,625, making a total of 27,541, being an excess over her quota of 886 men. But with this number on the credit side of her account, she does not stop work. Recruiting is still going on that she may be ready, when the next call is made, if another shall be necessary, with men to send forward to the field. In this, as in so many other things, she may be held up as an example to some of her sister States.

The Daily News refuses to be comforted. Gen. McClellan's repudiation of the Chicago Platform cuts it to the heart. Here is its latest pronunciamiento:

"As a Democrat, we feel perfectly free to oppose any candidate standing on any other platform than that laid down authoritatively by a Convention of the party.

"The platform is the subject placed at issue in a Democratic nomination, rather than the man. To pretend that the nominee is such in his own person, even though he should repudiate every principle he has been selected to represent, is an outrage upon common sense. To reject the platform is therefore a practical rejection of the nomination. If the repudiation of it *all* make the candidate cease to be the standard-bearer of the party, how can he be supposed to continue such after he has repudiated even a part? The State Rights doctrine that demands every true and faithful Democrat to raise his voice against a war for the subjugation of sovereign States, is recognized, practically, in the enunciation of principles laid down by the Chicago Convention; but is, on the other hand, directly repudiated in General McClellan's avowal of his determination, if elected, to compel the sovereignties of the South to submit to his will by force of arms.

"The man nominated to represent its principles is therefore no longer the nominee of the Chicago Convention. Standing, as he does, before the country, to all intents and purposes an *independent* candidate, he has therefore no claim on the support of the Democracy as such.

"Gen. McClellan's voice is for war. Principle, feeling, consistency, every suggestion of patriotism, statesmanship, and self-respect forbids us, therefore, from giving him our support. Four years more of such bloodshed and destruction as men and gods never before witnessed having been made an issue of his election, we feel bound to resist it with the most energetic opposition."

—Deceitful as appearances proverbially are, it certainly looks as though Hon. Benj. Wood were not very likely to be the Tammany-McClellan candidate for Congress from the IIId District *this* year. He must turn a very short corner to fetch up with a "regular" indorsement this Fall, and must turn it soon. Such articles as the above (and his last issue is full of them) will never soften the hearts of the "big Indians" toward him. It would take a quarter's profits of all his lotteries to reëlect him, unless he mends his record.

The Fairmont National (West Virginia) says that Ulysses N. Arnett, delegate from that district to the Chicago Convention, reached home last Saturday, and

"was immediately surrounded by all the dilapidated chivalry of Fairmont to learn his ideas respecting the prospects of their second choice (Jeff. Davis is their *first* choice) for the Presidency. We learn that he gave them the comfortable assurance that McClellan would be elected, and that the war against *his* two sons, *their* sons, and all their friends fighting for their 'rights,' would be instantly stopped; that the greatest freedom of speech will then prevail, and the martyrs now confined in 'Lincoln's Bastiles' will be released. Arnett, it seems, was not allowed to speak or vote in the convention, but his presence there was no doubt very congenial to himself and gratifying to the 'Democracy,' generally."

The Democratic Ratification Meeting last week, in Union Square, was, as all out-door meetings, in pleasant weather, in this city are, a large one. We presume it will be announced in the McClellan papers this morning, as anywhere from fifty to a hundred thousand persons, but according to the estimates of our reporters, who had the best opportunity of observing the numbers in front of each stand, there were from ten to twelve thousand present, all told. Of these, many were boys and young women, attracted by the Chinese lanterns, the music, and the fireworks. The speeches, which we report at length elsewhere, were what was expected, and the occasion called for. A foreigner in the crowd, ignorant of our affairs, and listening attentively to the various speakers, could have come to no other conclusion than that we are a dreadfully oppressed and down-trodden people, deprived of all our rights by a tyrannical and unscrupulous Government, and that we are, or ought to be, on the eve of an insurrection against a despotism which had long ago become intolerable. That there was any rebellion, except such as Mr. Lincoln has provoked through the mere wantonness of power, such a listener could never have inferred from the speeches made; and when he occasionally received a hint that there were Rebels in arms somewhere, he could have come to no other conclusion than that they had the manliness and courage to do that which it was the purpose of this meeting to arouse others to join them in doing. It was altogether a pitiable spectacle for American citizens engaged in a tremendous struggle for the existence of a Free Government, and the more of the same sort that these men, who are striving to establish political servitude for the North and to preserve to Southern Slaveholders the ownership of their human chattels and the privileges belonging to that system, the better will it be for Northern liberty and Southern regeneration.

"THE SOLDIERS WILL HELP."—Yes, they will help in more ways than one. They are engaged in putting down this rebellion. And here is how they are going to do it. A soldier's mother writes us from Udina, Ill., as follows:

We greatly need, in this country, all the agencies of science and machinery to lessen manual labor. Who is to do all the work in our present scarcity of help I cannot see, unless everyone is gifted with two-fold strength. I can only see by the eye of faith, and by that I think I see the work all done, and some time to spare for the Presidential campaign, if the "Coppers" ever find a candidate and a plank to stand on, which looks doubtful now. I have a letter before me from a dear boy in the army, who says: "Tell all Union men to spare time to do their duty in this campaign, if they wish to encourage the soldiers in the field. Next to our duty in the army are our hearts in the coming election." I have adopted this as my guide, and shall use all my exertions to have all the men of my acquaintance, who are of this faith, "do their duty in this campaign. I thank Heaven that we have the TRIBUNE to help us."

GEN. McCLELLAN'S LETTER.

He Accepts the Nomination—Talks all Around the Peace Proposition—Ignores the Idea of a Cessation of Hostilities, and goes for the Whole Union.

ORANGE, New-Jersey, Sept. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the Army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart, the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, Laws, and Flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.

The reëstablishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear and even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, reëstablish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guaranty of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of Executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more rigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the [illegible] the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over President, Army and People are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and Peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

Hon. Horatio Seymour and others, Committee.

Letter from General Grant.

Official Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1864.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Grant, dated,

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE.

DEAR SIR: I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to ensure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North. The Rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed alike the cradle and the grave to get their present force. Beside what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them the end is not far distant if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reënforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent and would make but little resistence. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution; they hope election of a Peace candidate, in fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to turn up. Our peace friends if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed. They would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South. They would demand pay or the restoration of every slave escaping to the North.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

THE GREAT WEST.

The Emigrants' and Settlers' Guide to the new States and Territories.

[Number Nine.]

State of California.

Area 158,677 square miles; 101,683,028 acres; population 400,000. Capital, Sacramento City.

The State of California was ceded to the United States at the peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February the 2d, 1848. About this time gold was discovered and a large emigration set in. A State Constitution was framed the 13th Oct., 1849, and she was finally admitted into the Union as a State on the 9th September, eighteen hundred and fifty. It is situated between latitudes 32°20′ and 42° north, and longitudes 37°18′ and 47°23′ west from Washington, or 114°20′ and 124°25′ from Greenwich. It is bounded on the North by Oregon; on the East by Nevada and Arizona; on the South by a line drawn from the juncture of the Colorado and Gila rivers to the Pacific, three miles South of the Bay of San Diego, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean.

EXTENT.

Measured diagonally North West and South East, the length is about 830 miles; its greatest length North and South is about 570 miles. Its mean breadth may be stated at 230 miles.

PHYSICAL ASPECT, &C.

The characteristic features of California are determined by the two great ranges—the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range—which traverse North-west and South-east. Between these is the splendid valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin.—These mountain ranges give marked characteristics of climate to the counties lying between them.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

California has a dry and wet season, corresponding nearly with the summer and winter seasons of the Atlantic. But as might reasonably be expected, there are considerable variations, both in the temperature and in the amount of moisture; whilst the prevailing characteristic of the California climate is drouth in summer, it has marked subdivisions of climate, and to these and other causes attention is now asked. North of lat. 39°, the air, during the dry season, is much less parched, and rains occur earlier than in the Southern districts. Along the coast the climate is much more temperate than in the great valley, while East of the Sierra the atmosphere is excessively hot and dry.

The soil along the valley is extremely rich and needs only judicious irrigation to make it produce almost every variety of crop. Tobacco, rice, maize and almost all the plants, except cotton, which grow in the warmer parts of the Union, flourish in the sheltered lateral valleys; while in the main valley itself most of the cereals produce large crops, and grapes, peaches &c. thrive admirably. The grasses are luxurious and nutritious, affording excellent pasturage. North of 39° are extensive forests of pine and oak. The valleys along the coast produce all the cereals and all, or nearly all, of the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, &C.

For two reasons the agriculture of California is well worthy a careful study; first, on account of the peculiar climate of this State; and, second, on account of the relation which the agriculture bears to the development of the mineral wealth of the Pacific and Rocky Mountain regions.

[illegible]ipal crops raised in California are wheat, barley, oats, hay and the root [illegible]tatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions. Wheat is the chief cereal crop. The Winter and Spring varieties of this grain are unknown in California, but are seemingly blended together, the time of sowing being intermediate—in the months of December and January, after the November rains have moistened the earth. The best counties for its production are those in the immediate vicinity of the San Francisco Bay, embracing Alameda, Contra Costa, Napa, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Solano and Yolo.

Barley, relatively, is a much larger crop in California than in the Atlantic States, a sandy soil and dry climate being both favorable to its production. This grain is sown during the entire winter, commencing with the rains in November, and may be continued until the close of March. Owing to the dryness of the climate the grain dries rapidly after maturity, and in harvesting it shatters out some. This sprouts, and taking root in the rainy season, yields a crop which is known as the "volunteer crop," and which is well worth harvesting.

The common oats do not succeed well on account of the dryness of the climate, but the wild variety, although an annual, is perpetuated from year to year by self-seeding. It mixes itself the first year with the "volunteer crop" of barley, and in the second year appropriates most of the soil to itself. This crop, except in a few counties in the northern part of the State, which produce timothy, is mown for hay, and constitutes the hay crop of California.

Corn yields but a very limited crop. In the valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin the nights are too cool for its successful cultivation. It is only in the coast counties, in the extreme Southern portion of the State, that it can be raised with profit. The dryness of the climate of California is unfavorable to the cultivation of grasses. Hay, as has been stated, is taken from wild oats. Timothy grows in the extreme north alone, which section the dry trade-wind belt covers for a short time only.

The reputation of California for the growth of root-crops to the highest perfection is known everywhere. Its pure air, freedom from intense heat and excessive wet, make it favorable for all these crops.

Farm labor-saving implements and machines are very extensively used in harvesting all cereal crops of California, the scarcity and consequent high price of manual labor presenting an almost insurmountable barrier to its extensive use in field operations.

YIELD OF DIFFERENT CROPS.

The yield of the several crops just enumerated were, for the year 1861, as follows:

	Aggregate yield.	Av. yield per acre.
Wheat	Bush., 8,895,411	Bush. 24½
Barley	" 5,299,442	" 23½
Oats	" 1,057,529	" 28½
Corn	" 478,169	" 28
Hay	Tons, 301,791	Tons, 1 22-100
Potatoes	Bush., 1,298,474	Bush. 62½

STOCK-RAISING.

In California there is a large amount of grazing land unfit for the plow, and this is a fact well worthy of consideration by the intending immigrant. "Of the 160,000 square miles in the area of "California," says Mr. Hittel, in his admirable work, "RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA," "about 60,000 "may be tillable; and of the 40,000,000 tillable "acres at least 30,000,000 are so dry that they can-"not, because of the want of moisture and the im-"possibility of irrigation, be made to produce any "crop save small grain; and of the remaining "10,000,000 acres three-fourths will not yield fruits, "maize, potatoes, pumpkins or garden vegetables "without irrigation."

A country like this should become a great stock-growing State, especially when the climate is of such a character as to enable the farmer to dispense, to a great degree, with winter feeding.

The animal farm stock of California in 1862 was as follows:

Horses	164,293	Sheep	1,254,543
Mules	23,855	Goats	11,591
Cattle	900,920	Hogs	322,905
Total			2,578,107

ITS HORTICULTURE.

In determining the capacity of California to produce human food, its production of fruit must not be overlooked. The annual statistics of the number of trees and vines, and their product, are carefully kept by the State, and they show the remarkable adaptation of California to the growth of all fruits, both of the warm and temperate regions.

From the returns of the counties in the report of the Surveyor General, the soil and climate adapted for fruit-growing appear to be much more extensive than are suited to profitable grain production. The middle of the Sacramento valley is perhaps too hot and dry for fruits, but the slopes at the base of its mountains are most excellent. The smaller valleys, with their higher elevations, are no less suitable.

VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

Among the fruits most extensively grown in California are the apricot, quince, cherry, plum, pear, peach, apple, nectarine, prune, pineapple, pomegranate, and gooseberry—the olive, aloe, orange, lemon, and citron are also raised in great perfection. Among the vines are the grape, strawberry and raspberry.

THE GRAPE.

The culture of the grape vine and the manufacture of the delicious wine which is already extensively known throughout this country, and even in some parts of Europe, has been carried to a high degree of perfection in California.

The number of grape vines in California in 1861 was 10,592,688, of which Los Angeles had 2,570,000 and Sonoma 1,701,661. All European varieties of the grape, as also those of the Atlantic States, grow well in this state. This fact is significant of the wonderful adaptation of its climate and soil to the culture of the grape, and indicates that California will become the greatest wine country of the world. Mr. Hittell, in summing up its superiority, says:

"California vineyards produce ordinarily twice as much as the vineyards of any other grape district, if general report be true. The grape crop never fails, as it does in every other country. Vineyards in every other country require more labor, for here the vine is not trained to a stake, but stands alone."

THE GRAPE REGION.

The grape region extends from the southern boundary a distance of five hundred and ninety-five miles north, with an average breadth from east to west of about one hundred miles.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

To set forth more fully the special advantages of California, as well as to place before the vine-grower in the Atlantic States the causes of them, it is of importance to dwell more at length on the soil and climate of California as they influence the growth of the grape.

First, as to the kind of soil best adapted to successful grape culture, Mr. Hittel, in his work on the "Resources of California," already alluded to, says: "The vine likes a sandy or gravelly (not moist) soil, and never thrives in wet, loamy, or stiff clay soil," and adds:

"The soil of the vineyards at Los Angeles and Anaheim is a deep, light, warm sand. To the inexperienced eye it looks as though it were too poor to produce any valuable vegetable growth. In Sonoma and Napa valleys the vineyards are planted in a red, gravelly clay, near the foot of the mountains, or in a light, sandy loam in the centre of the valley. Of late the vine-growers of these valleys have done without irrigation. In Santa Clara valley most of the vines have been placed in a rich, black loam, but their vineyards are unhealthy, of the Sierra Nevada in sandy loam or in gravelly clay."

Second, as to climate—If a warm, light, porous soil is necessary to the perfection of the grape, a *dry climate* is none the less essential. It is much to be regretted that the influence of climate, in its altitude, heats, and rains, on grape-growing, has not received that systematic consideration which is partly due to its great importance. The Western States have often, during the summer months, a moist, sultry atmosphere, during which the grape suffers severely from rot. The general elevation of these States is from five hundred to seven hundred feet above the sea level—whether a greater elevation, say from one to two thousand feet, would not be beyond the reach of the rot, is a question yet to be determined. In a dry climate, like that of California, the altitude is immaterial, for the atmosphere, even in the lowest localities, is sufficiently dry to secure the grape against rot. If, however, these localities have a rich and moist soil, the vines, as already stated, are seldom healthy. Says Mr. Hittel:

"This disease,* which has done such great damage in France, appeared in 1850, but has done no injury as yet, save in a few small young vineyards. I have heard of it only in Santa Clara, Sonoma, and Alameda counties where the vines are planted in a wet black loam or stiff clay."

The meteorological tables exhibit an average fall of rain during Summer in California of 0.3 of an inch; in the European vine-growing countries of 7.7, and in the Atlantic States of nearly 13 inches.

The climate would undoubtedly be more favorable, if more rain fell in Summer, but in moist situations, where irrigation may be employed, it presents all that invites the grape production.

This brief glance at the agriculture of California reveals the fact that it has great capacity for stock and fruit production, but a limited one as to the cereals.

AGRICULTURAL AND MINING INTERESTS CONTRASTED.

California, from its peculiar geographical situation on the Pacific Coast, and the relation which it sustains to the interior Mining Districts of the Pacific slope, must long continue to be the great source of supply for the rapidly growing settlements of that vast region. A brief consideration of the relation between the agriculture of California and the Mining interests of the Pacific, and contiguous inland districts would seem, therefore, to be necessary in this connection.

It is not probable that Oregon and Washington will do more than sustain their own development of mineral industry, and that Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, as has been already shown in previous chapters of this series, possess immense mineral wealth and are rapidly settling up with a mining population. Essential to a rapid and permanent development of this wealth and the sustenance of the population necessary to its production are abundant and cheap agricultural products. Where are these to be obtained?

EXTENT OF THE MINING REGION.

Mr. Chase, in his Treasury Report for 1862, thus speaks of the extent of the mining districts:

"The gold-bearing region of the United States stretches through near eighteen degrees of latitude, from British Columbia on the north to Mexico on the south, and through more than twenty degrees of longitude, from the eastern declination of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. It includes two States, California and Oregon; four entire Territories, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Dakota.† It forms an area of more than a million of square miles, the whole of which, with comparatively unimportant exceptions, is the property of the nation. It is rich not only in gold, but in silver, copper, iron, lead, and many other valuable minerals. Its product of gold and silver during the current year will not probably fall very much, if at all, short of $100,000,000, and it must long continue gradually, yet rapidly to increase."

A great portion of the region described by Mr. Chase is yet unexplored, and nothing can therefore be said in regard to its probable adaptation to agriculture; but the general character of the Rocky Mountains points to the fact that between the small amount of level country, its elevation, and the arid nature of its climate, adequate farming lands cannot be found to sustain those engaged in mining. Its valleys are few, narrow but fertile, demanding irrigation. Old residents of Utah are of opinion that as soon as there is a general development of the mineral wealth of the Rocky Mountains, there must be a dependence upon the agriculture of the Mississippi Valley for supplies. This will also doubtless prove to be the case with the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains; and for the same reason there will always exist a like dependence by the western slope of the Mountains on the agriculture of California.

EVILS TO BE AVOIDED.

In the land and agricultural systems of California, two prominent evils exist, which, if allowed to continue, must greatly weaken, and eventually destroy the agricultural production of the State.—These are the exhaustion of the soil, and the need of a proper distribution of ownership in the lands. In regard to the former of these evils, Mr. Hittel says:

"The farmers generally are anxious to make as much money as possible, without regard to the future welfare of the land. Some of them are not permanent residents of the State, and intend to leave it as soon as they can get a certain number of dollars together; others are farming land the title of which is in dispute, and, as they feel uncertain about its ownership, they are indifferent as to its exhaustion. Many of them come from the Western States, where the land had not, previous to their migration, become poor; and as rotation of crops had never been a necessity within their experience, they have never adopted it."

Such a condition of affairs suggests its own remedy.

Large landed estates, with their inseparable baneful system of cultivation, have proved another fruitful evil in California. Small estates intelligently cultivated, as we have seen in the eastern States, have often been the means of restoring the soil where restoration was practicable; and where it could not be, as is the case in the vicinity of our National Capital, it remains as a warning and an example for all times and places. In California, where the climate favors a much greater annual yield, these estates will admit of a still greater subdivision. But unfortunately the large grants of land made by the Mexican Government were recognized by our own government in its treaty stipulations, entered into when the agricultural value of California could not have been foreseen.

EXTENT OF THE MEXICAN GRANTS.

Of these grants, says Mr. Hittel, there are 813, covering a total area of nearly ten millions of acres. Of these claims 150, covering about three million acres, have been finally rejected, and a number are as yet undecided. The grants were for large tracts called ranchos, intended to be used chiefly or exclusively for pasturage, and the average size was about 12,000 acres, or three square miles.

If these large landed estates had been surveyed by the owners and sold in small tracts at reasonable prices, the evils here pointed out might have been lessened; but a contrary policy has been pursued, for as these grants cover the best agricultural land in the state, their future value, because of their limited extent, is regarded as very great, and present asking prices are governed to a great extent by this speculative value. Indeed the uncertainty of land titles has been the greatest obstacle to the perma-[illegible] American farmer very justly [illegible]. The[illegible] in any other capacity than as the owner of an untrammeled fee simple, and the result is felt in the migratory and unsettled habits of its people, and the unstable character of its business.

The uncertainty of land titles here referred to, arises from the recognition of the Mexican grants in our treaty with Mexico. When a grant is confirmed, the lands embraced within it are withdrawn from market, hopeless to the tiller of the soil, except at prices which the present profits of agriculture will not justify.

THE LAND SYSTEM.

The lands not covered by recognized Mexican grants are: First, those to which claim has been made under these grants, but which have been determined invalid. Second, those which are claimed under these grants, but undetermined. Third, the swamp or tule lands owned by the State of California under the legislation of Congress. Fourth, those granted to the State for School purposes by Congress, and now sold by the State for $1 25 per acre. Fifth, mining lands reserved from sale as mining lands, but which have been exhausted of their mineral wealth. Sixth, mining lands reserved from sale, unexhausted.

In order that a question so important to the interests of the State, and so vital to the welfare of those who may adopt it as their future homes, as title may be duly considered, a brief description of each of these several classes of lands may not be without value.

First, then, the lands from invalid Mexican claims belong to the general government. The homestead policy obtains in California as well as in other States, and should be applied and unswervingly adhered to in the disposal of these lands. It gives the lands to *actual settlers*, not to speculators; in small quantities for cultivation, not to be gathered in masses for future sales. This policy will preserve the soil from deterioration, and it will give stability to the moving population, and, as a consequence, to the general business of California.

Second, the lands claimed under grant not yet determined. The unfortunate treaty stipulations which recognized the validity of these grants must be faithfully regarded; but doubts should be resolved for the public welfare, and against individual aggrandizement. And whatever of these lands are decided to belong to the United States, no special legislation by Congress should arrest the operations of the homestead policy. If its principles are just and beneficial, they should be adhered to; if not, they should have no legal sanction anywhere.

Third, The swamp lands owned by the State should be disposed of, not as those of most of the Western States have been, for the benefit of speculators, but for the complete fulfillment of the conditions of the grant, and for actual settlement. These lands may come slowly into cultivation, and until they do it is far better that the State should retain the fee simple than speculators.

Fourth, The lands donated to the State for common school purposes. These have been placed in market at $1 25 per acre, and, from all that is disclosed in the Surveyor General's report, are mostly purchased. How far they will have gone into the possession of actual settlers cannot now be determined.

Fifth, Mining lands reserved from sale for mining purposes, but which are exhausted of their mineral wealth. It is stated that these amount to about ten millions of acres, and are susceptible of improvement for agricultural purposes, but especially for fruits and the vine. They lie along the foot of the Nevada and other mountains, having a most delightful climate. These, too, should be surveyed and brought into cultivation under the condition of the homestead law. For most truly does Mr. Hittel remark: "It is one of the great evils of the tenant-at-will system, that there is little security for the investment of capital. Land should be the main stock of wealth, and the main basis of credit, and the increase of its value with increasing population should be one of the main sources of riches in every new country; but of this kind of property the mining districts are deprived by unwise policy."

Sixth, The great body of California lands not sold are those reserved from sale as mineral lands. The policy of the Government is to prevent them from being absorbed by speculators. This is a just policy, for it favors the laboring classes, and the welfare of these should ever be regarded. Whether the laborer is a miner or a farmer is immaterial; he should not be subjected to the capitalist. But as fast as these lands are exhausted of their minerals, they should be surveyed and disposed of to the actual settler.

From this rapid consideration of the agriculture of California, it will be seen that the chief danger to it lies in the accumulation of its best farming lands in the hands of a few proprietors under the Mexican grants. The power to remove this evil is with the legislature of the State.

EXTENT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The whole number of acres of public lands surveyed and returned to the general land office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, is, in California, 106,118.29 acres. There have also been surveyed and returned, for the same period, private land claims in California amounting to 389,181.86 acres. The number of acres of private land claims in California surveyed and returned for the quarter ending September 30, 1862, is 194,869.66 acres.

GOLD MINING AND PRODUCT.

The prominent industrial pursuit in California, as all the world knows, is gold mining. *Auri sacra fames* is still, as it was in 1850, and for many years since the prevailing passion of its people. The metals principally obtained in California are gold, and indirectly silver and quicksilver.

The production and export of gold since 1848, the year of its first discovery, has been as follows:

	Product. $	Export. $		Product. $	Export. $
1848	10,000,000		1857	55,000,000	48,976,697
1849	40,000,000	4,921,250	1858	50,000,000	47,548,025
1850	50,000,000	27,676,340	1859	50,000,000	47,744,462
1851	55,000,000	45,989,000	1860	45,000,000	42,325,916
1852	60,000,000	45,779,000	1861	41,680,000	40,676,758
1853	65,000,000	54,965,000	1862	42,540,000	42,561,761
1856	55,000,000	50,697,434			
Total				$734,220,000	$606,473,372

It is estimated that the Gold from California deposited at United States mint and branches during 14 years from 1848 to 1862 amounted to nearly 530 millions.

* Rot, resembling a combination of what are ordinarily known as blight and mildew.

† Under recent apportionment of the territorial domain Colorado, Idaho and Montana must be added.

For the N. Y. Tribune.

An Epigram.

[Written on the occasion of McClellan's Reception at Trenton after being relieved of his Command.]

BY W. A. CROFFAT.

Ye Gods! How easy public sense was cheated!
What cheap applause the Jersey welkin shook,
When "Little Mac" was glorified and treated,
As he the saddle for the stump forsook.
Pope was the only foe he e'er defeated;—
Trenton the only town he ever took!

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Cost of Living.

We have already published an article giving the most prominent general features of the new Internal Revenue law. But the cost of articles in [illegible] not only affected by the taxes im[illegible] articles we eat, drink and wear are of foreign growth or manufacture, and for these we are now required to pay enormous prices in our currency, both on account of the high tariff and the high price of gold as compared with paper money.

If our readers will reflect a moment they will perceive how largely we are consumers of goods from other countries. On their tables they will find tea, coffee, sugar, spices, etc., etc., which have been brought hither from distant portions of the globe, all of which have to be paid for originally in gold, and on all of which a very high rate of duty is imposed. Silks, broadcloths, ribbons, hosiery, pins, needles, spool cotton, cotton dress goods, and a thousand other articles which enter into the toilets of both sexes, are products of other looms and factories than those of our own country. So, too, with the articles of luxury, of which the more wealthy class of people are consumers. Wines, brandies, liquors in general, cigars, &c., particularly, pay very high rates of duty.

Many of our uncommercial readers have no doubt wondered what has caused the great increase within the past two months of the prices of all the commodities of which we have spoken, erroneously attributing it entirely to the failure of our armies to take Richmond. The cause has been primarily, of course, the protraction of the war, and secondarily the imposition of high rates of duty, and the high value of gold when paid for in currency.

Our readers are all interested, to a greater or less extent, in this subject, and hence we devote the present article to giving information respecting the provisions of the new Tariff law, showing how they affect the cost of living in the United States.

For the purpose of making a systematic review of the law, we will divide the articles taxed into four classes, viz: First, Articles of Food, &c., in general use; Second, Articles of Clothing; Third, Articles of Luxury; and fourth, Articles for Manufacturers' use, and articles not included in the other classes.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN GENERAL USE.

Among these we find tea, sugar, molasses, cinnamon, lemons, oranges, pine-apples, nutmegs, mace, pimento, pepper, salt, sardines, ginger preserved, jellies, and rice. Of these tea pays 25 cents per lb.; sugar from 3 to 5 cts. per lb; molasses, 8 cts. per gallon; Cinnamon 30 cts. per lb.; lemons, oranges, pine-apples, &c., 25 per cent; nutmegs, 50 cents per lb.; mace, 40 cents per lb.; pimento and pepper, unground, 15 cents per lb.; and ground, 18 cents per lb.; salt, in sacks, &c., 24 cents per 100 lbs.; and in bulk 18 cts. per 100 lb.; sardines and anchovies, 50 per cent ad-valorem; ginger, preserved, 50 per cent; jellies, 50 per cent; and rice, when cleaned, 2½ cents per lb.

With gold at 2.50, the rates of some of the more prominent of the above articles are nearly as follows, in currency: tea pays about 63 cents ⅌ lb; sugar, 8 to 13 cents ⅌ lb; molasses, 20 cents ⅌ gallon; pepper, 38 cents ⅌ lb; salt, 60 cents ⅌ 100 lbs. Before the war, the sum now paid for duty alone on many articles would have sufficed for their entire purchase, including the duties then paid. Here we see one of the causes of the high cost of living.

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.

We find that woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, which are not otherwise provided for, pay a duty of 24 cents per pound, and in addition, thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem; but if such goods are valued at over $2 per square yard they must pay in addition to the above, five per cent. Flannels, uncolored, valued at 30 cents or less per square yard, pay 24 cents per pound, and 30 per cent, and if valued above 30 cents, and when colored, &c., 24 cents per lb., and 35 per cent. ad valorem. Silk-flannels pay 50 per cent.; woolen hats, 24 cents per lb., and 35 per cent; woolen yarn, valued at 50 cents and not over $1 per lb., 20 cents per lb., and 25 per cent.; valued above that, 5 per cent. additional. Ready-made clothing and wearing apparel of wool, 24 cents per lb. and 40 per cent; blankets of wool, 12 cents per lb. and 20 per cent., and 24 cents per lb. and 25 per cent., according to value. Balmorals, 24 cents per lb. and 35 per cent.; woolen and worsted dress goods etc., from 4 cents per square yard, and 25 per cent. to 6 cents and 30 per cent.; the same colored or printed, from 4 cents and 30 per cent to 6 cents and 35 per cent. Shirts, drawers, and hosiery, of wool, 20 cents per lb., and 30 per cent. Spool cotton, 6 cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not exceeding 100 yards of thread, and in addition 30 per cent.; exceeding 100 yards, for every additional 100 yards of thread on each spool, or fractional part, in excess of 100 yards, 6 cents per dozen, and 30 per cent; cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, and cotton hosiery, 35 per cent.; cotton velvet 35 per cent.; braids, lace, etc., 35 per cent.; linens, valued at 30 cents or less per square yard, 35 per cent.; valued above 30 cents, 40 per cent; sewing silk in the gum or purified, 40 per cent.; dress and piece silks, ribbons, and silk velvets, 60 per cent.; silk vestings, shawls, handkerchiefs, vails, shirts, drawers, etc., etc., 60 per cent.

ARTICLES OF LUXURY.

Congress imposed heavy taxes on these articles, both of home and foreign manufacture. Liquors, and other articles, the importation of which in most cases is unnecessary, and tends only to impoverish the country without any compensating advantages, are subject to the highest duties.

Brandy of first proof is to pay an import duty of $2 50 per gallon, and higher proofs to pay in proportion; while other spirits, made from grain, &c., are to pay, for first proof, $2 per gallon; cordials, &c., pay $2 per gallon; wines, valued at not over 50 cents (in gold currency) per gallon, 20 cents per gallon, and in addition 25 per cent; valued at over 50 cents and not over $1 per gallon, 50 cents per gallon and 25 per cent; valued at over $1 per gallon, $1 per gallon and 25 per cent ad valorem; other spirituous liquors, 100 per cent.; ale, porter and beer, in bottles, 35 cents ⅌ gallon; otherwise than in bottles, 20 cents per gallon; cigars, of all kinds, valued at $15 or less, per 1000, 75 cents ⅌ lb and 20 ⅌ cent.; valued at over $15, and not over $30 ⅌ 1000, $1.25 ⅌ lb and 30 ⅌ cent.; valued at over $30, and not over $45 ⅌ 1000, $2 ⅌ lb and 50 ⅌ cent.; valued at over $45 ⅌ 1000, $3 ⅌ lb and 60 ⅌ cent.; snuff, 50 cents ⅌ lb; tobacco, in leaf, 35 cents ⅌ lb, and manufactured, 50 cents ⅌ lb; almonds, 6 cents ⅌ lb, and when shelled, 10 cents ⅌ lb; opium, $2.50 ⅌ lb, and when prepared for smoking, 100 per cent.; pipes, meerschaum, &c., $1.50 ⅌ gross, and 75 ⅌ cent.; diamonds, and other precious stones not set, 10 ⅌ cent.

ARTICLES FOR MANUFACTURERS' USE, AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Iron in its various forms is subject to many different rates of duty. Steel also is pretty heavily taxed. On glass, too, we find a number of different rates. Those interested in these articles will find it more profitable to consult the law in its details than to obtain their information from a newspaper article, necessarily limited. Gutta percha pays 40 per cent.

Carpets are used in every family, and when our readers glance at the following high rates of duty they will readily discern how it is that they now command such enormous prices.

Wilton, Saxony, and Aubusson, Axminster, patent velvet, and tapestry, velvet carpets, Brussels carpets wrought by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets, valued at $1.25 or under per sq. yard, 70 cents per sq. yard; valued at over $1.25 per sq. yard, 80 cents per sq. yard; ingrain and three ply carpets, 40 cents per sq. yard.

Watches of gold or silver, of which we formerly imported large numbers from England, Switzerland and other countries, are now to pay 25 per cent ad valorem; palm leaf fans pay 1 cent each; soap, fancy, perfumed, honey, transparent and all descriptions of toilet and shaving soap, 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent; soap, not otherwise provided for, 1 cent per pound, and in addition thereto, 30 per cent; starch made of potatoes or corn, 1 cent per pound, and 20 per cent.; starch made of rice or any other material, 3 cents per pound and 20 per cent.

We have attempted in the above review of the law to give its points of general interest, not endeavoring to call attention to many points of interest to individuals only.

If any of our readers not familiar with finances has glanced over the above statistics, and still fails to see why some of the articles of most universal consumption command the prices that they do, we will endeavor to make the matter more clear by taking an example: Take the article of spool-cotton, which every lady in the land uses to greater or less extent. Each consumer has been surprised to find the spools which formerly cost four cents now commanding from 15 to 20. The value of a dozen spools in England is, we believe, about 2s., or say 48 cents of our gold currency. Now if gold is valued at 255 in comparison with paper money we find that if paid for in our money a dozen would cost in England over $1 22. The duty on this dozen, when brought into the United States, is about 27 cents more *in gold*, or about 69 cents in currency, making the cost to the importer in the United States, exclusive of charges, freight, commission &c., about $1.91 or about 16 cents per spool.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The new Tariff law provides that all goods which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the day the act went into effect, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day. It also defines what is meant by the "value" of goods. It is to be the actual value of such goods on shipboard at the last place of shipment to the United States, and is to be ascertained by adding to the value of such goods at the place of growth, production, or manufacture, the cost of transportation, shipment, and transshipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States, the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind, in which such goods are contained, commission at the usual rate, in no case less than 2½ per cent, brokerage, and all export duties, together with all costs and charges, paid or incurred for placing said goods on shipboard, and all other proper charges specified by law.

An important provision in regard to goods which pay a specific duty is the following: "That on and after Jan. 1, 1865, the invoices of all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States shall be made out in the weights or measures of the country or place from which the importations shall be made, and shall contain a true statement of the actual weights or measures of such goods, wares, and merchandise, without any respect to the weights or measures of the United States."

Under the operation of such a law as the present Tariff, American manufactures cannot but be largely developed. The price of all foreign goods and manufactures is made so high to the consumer by the rate of duty imposed, and by the necessity of paying in gold, while all other goods are bought and sold with paper money as the basis of trade, that American manufacturers are doubly incited to increase their facilities and business. Though the taxes imposed on home manufactures are heavy, they are not nearly so great as those imposed on foreign goods. How they compare may be seen by a glance at the following table:

TABLE *of Internal Taxes and Duties on Imports on some of the leading articles of consumption.*

Internal Taxes.	Tax in Currency.	*Import Duties.*	Duty in Gold
Ready-made clothing	5 ⅌ ct.	Ready-made clothing, of wool, ⅌ lb, 24 cts., and	40 ⅌ ct
Cotton fabrics, woven or knit	5 ⅌ ct.	Cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames	35 ⅌ ct
Gloves	5 ⅌ ct.	Kid and other leather gloves	50 ⅌ ct
Ale, for 31 gals	$1 00	Ale, ⅌ gallon	20 & 35c
Cigars valued at over $5, and not over $15 per 1,000, per 1,000	$8 00	Cigars, valued at $15 or less ⅌ 1,000, ⅌ lb. 75 cents, and	20 ⅌ ct
Ditto, valued at over $15 and not over $30 per 1,000, per 1,000	$15 00	Ditto, valued at over $15 ⅌ 1,000, and not over $30, ⅌ lb, $1 25, and	30 ⅌ ct
Ditto, valued at over $30 and not over $45 per 1,000, per 1,000	$25 00	Ditto, valued at over $30 and not over $45 ⅌ 1,000, ⅌ lb, $2, and	50 ⅌ ct
Ditto, valued over $45 per 1,000, per 1,000	$40 00	Ditto, valued at over $45 ⅌ 1,000, $3 ⅌ lb, and	60 ⅌ ct
Cotton, raw, ⅌ lb	2 cts.	Cotton, raw, ⅌ lb	2 cts
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	5 cts.	Molasses, ⅌ gallon	8 cts
Snuff, ⅌ lb	35 cts.	Snuff, ⅌ lb	50 cts
Spirits distilled, ⅌ gallon, to Feb. 1, 1865	$1 50	Spirits, other than brandy, distilled from grain or other material, ⅌ gallon	$2 00
Ditto, after Feb. 1, ⅌ gallon	$2 00	Starch, of corn, ⅌ lb	1c & 20 p.c.
Starch of corn, ⅌ lb	3 mills.	Ditto, of potatoes, ⅌ lb	1c & 20 p.c.
Ditto of potatoes, ⅌ lb	2 mills.	Ditto, of rice, ⅌ lb, 3 cents, and	20 ⅌ ct
Ditto of rice, ⅌ lb	1 ct.	Sugar, ⅌ lb	3@5 cts
Sugar, ⅌ lb	2@3½c.	Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, ⅌ lb	35 cts
Tobacco, ⅌ lb	15@35c.	Ditto, manufactured, &c., ⅌ lb	50 cts
Wine, of grapes, ⅌ gallon	5 cts.	Wine, value not over 50 cents ⅌ gallon, 20 cents ⅌ gallon, and	25 ⅌ ct
Ditto, other, ⅌ gallon	50 cts.	Ditto, valued at over 50 cents and not over $1 per gallon, 50 cents ⅌ gallon, and	25 ⅌ ct
		Ditto, valued over $1 ⅌ gallon, $1 per gallon, and	25 ⅌ ct

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, issued a notice calling the attention of Collectors and others to certain provisions of the law regarding protests, which contains the following: "No *protest* can be received by a Collector, if not made according to, and within the time prescribed by this act (i. e. within 10 days after liquidation) and no *appeal* will be entertained at this department, unless made in accordance with the provisions of this act." (The *appeal* must be made within 30 days after liquidation.)

It is believed that the sums to be received by the Government, and under the operation of the Tax and Tariff laws, will be very large. It is manifest that the latter will yield a sum amply sufficient for payment of interest on the public debt.

The Prince of Wales has made the formal application which is preliminary to any person becoming a member of the Masonic body.

MARRIED.

DE PEYSTER—LIVINGSTON—At Clermont, Columbia county, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. Mr. Platt, Frederic De Peyster, jr., to Mary, daughter of Clermont Livingston, esq.

GOODRICH—AMBLER—At Spencertown, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. Mr. Sylvester, the Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, of Hinsdale, Mass., to Miss Abby Ambler, of the former place.

HAGAR—APPLETON—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 6th, by Rev. Jas. H. Appleton, brother of the bride, assisted by Dr. D. C. Eddy, William Hagar, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Maria Appleton, youngest daughter of Jas. Appleton, esq., of Philadelphia.

HALLGARTEN—MAINZER—On Monday, Aug. 15th, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, by the American Consul, Charles L. Hallgarten, of New-York, to Elise, daughter of Heinrich Mainzer, esq., of Mannheim, Germany.

JOHNSON—BARSTOW—At Mattapoisett, Mass., Sept. 1st, by Rev. Wm. L. Parsons, D.D., Rev. Wilbur Johnson, of New-Milford, Pa., to Miss Sarah, daughter of Hon. Henry Barstow, of Mattapoisett.

JONES—KELSEY—At Sparta, New-Jersey, Thursday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. T. E. M. [illegible] Jones to Laura E., only daughter of the late A. H. Kelsey.

KNAP—DAY—On Thursday, Sept. 1st, in the Presbyterian Church, Catskill, N. Y., by Rev. James B. Boyd, Joseph M. Knap, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Sophie H. Day, eldest daughter of the late Edgar B. Day, of the former place.

KOESTER—DIEDERICHS—On Monday, August 15th, at Uetersen (Holstein), by the Rev. E. Broeker, Louis H. Koester, of Celle, France, to Sarah Adeline, daughter of the late Francis Diederichs, of Jersey City.

PERRY—MARVIN—At Bethesda Church, Saratoga Springs, Tuesday evening, Sept. 6, by the Rev. F. C. Wainwright, Dr. John L. Perry, jr., to Virginia T., second daughter of the late Judge Marvin, all of Saratoga Springs.

PORTER—LOCKWOOD—At Batavia, Illinois, Sept. 1st, by Rev. Geo. C. Partridge, Charles W. Porter, esq., of Machias, Maine, to Susan E. Lockwood, daughter of Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood.

DIED.

ALLEN—In the city of Troy, on Sunday morning, Sept. 11, while on a visit to her friends, Mrs. Sarah A. Allen, wife of the Hon. Ira A. Allen, of New-York, aged 37 years.

AUSTIN—Suddenly, by drowning in Lake Mahopac, on Tuesday, Aug. 30th, Henry Price, only son of George W. & Elmira D. Austin, and grandson of Jonathan Dean, of Red Mills, Putnam county, N. Y., in the 7th year of his age.

BERDAN—At Toledo, Ohio, on the 3d of September, Mrs. Maria Berdan, wife of Peter F. Berdan, merchant of that place, and only daughter of the Hon. Henry M. Waite, of Old Lyme, Conn., in the 33d year of her age.

BOICE—At his residence in Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday morning, the 6th inst., Cornelius Boice, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, &c., in the 57th year of his age.

CARPENTER—At her father's residence, Chatham, Mass., Sept. 1st, Georgie, youngest daughter of Dr. E. W. and Mary H. Carpenter, aged 20 years, 5 months and 17 days. The remains were deposited in the family vault, Sept. 4th.

CLARK—At Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 6th, after a lingering illness, Lockwood P. Clark, aged 45 years.

CONGER—In Newton, New-Jersey, on Monday, Sept. 5th, Byn, wife of John F. Conger, and daughter of John H. Hall, esq., aged 23 years, 11 months and 2 days.

COOK—At Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, N. Y., Rev. Russell S. Cook, in the 54th year of his age.

DENNISTON—At Oakland, California, Aug. 30, Robert Denniston, jr., son of Robert Denniston, of Salisbury Mills, Orange County, New-York, in the 27th year of his age.

EIGENBRODT—On the 25th day of August last, Charles S. Eigenbrodt, of Alvarado, California, Captain of the Californian Cossacks, attached to 2d Mass. Cavalry, killed in action near Charlestown, Virginia.

FOWLER—At her residence, 16 South-street, Elizabeth, N.J., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 12½ p. m., Mrs. Martha Ellis Fowler, daughter of Elias Brevoort and wife of Prof. O. S. Fowler, in the 61th year of her age.

HALL—At his residence in Stamford, Conn., on Monday Sept. 12, of apoplexy, Jonathan M. Hall, aged 61.

HARVEY—At Magnolia, Iowa, on Sunday, Aug. 14th, Anne Dora, only child of Addison L. and Margaret A. Harvey, aged 11 months and 9 days.

INGERSOLL—At Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 31st, Mrs. Mary W. Ingersoll, widow of the late Rev. John F. Ingersoll, of Catskill, aged 62.

JACKSON—At Rockaway, N. J., on Tuesday, 6th inst., Miss Margaret A. Jackson, daughter of the late Dr. John D. Jackson, deceased.

KINGSLEY—At Johnson, Vt., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, Harry Norman, only child of Dr. N. W. and Alma W. Kingsley, of this city.

KNOWLTON—On Sunday, Sept. 4th, at the residence of Dr. E. W. Carpenter, Chatham, Mass., Edwin Carpenter, only child of Edwin F. and Ella C. Knowlton, of Brooklyn, L. I., and grandson of Wm. Knowlton, esq., of Upton, aged 1 year, 6 months and 20 days.
The remains were deposited in the family vault, Sept. 4th.

LEEDS—At Fishkill, N. Y., on Monday morning, Sept. 12, F. Augustus Leeds, of New-York.

MANNING—At Pontiac, Michigan, Aug. 31st, Hon. Randolph Manning.

MAY—On Friday, Sept. 9, at 7½ a. m., Sarah M., wife of Jacob May, aged 53 years, 6 months and 2 days.

NACK—At Highland Mills, Orange County, on Friday, Sept. 9, in the 8th year of his age, Walter Scott Nack, youngest son of James and Martha W. Nack, of this city, in consequence of being dashed against a stone-wall by runaway horses, on the 6th inst.

NOYES—At Fortress Monroe, on the 20th ult., Moses G. Noyes, of the 129th Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 39 years.

PUTNAM—At Hanover, N. H., Sept. 7, Mrs. Sarah G. Putnam, widow of the late Prof. Putnam, of Dartmouth College.

RICHARDSON—In Franklin, Mass., Aug. 29th, of cholera infantum, Mary Louise, aged 11 months, child of A. D. Richardson, of the New-York Tribune, for the past sixteen months a prisoner at the South.

SCHERMERHORN—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, in Springfield, Mass., Cornelia R., wife of H. J. D. Schermerhorn, and daughter of Andrew Irwin, of this city.

SHELDON—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 10, 1864, of congestion of the brain, Dr. B. A. Sheldon, of San Francisco, California, brother of Dr. D. L. D. Sheldon, of this city.
New-York, Albany, Otsego and Western papers please copy.

TAYLOR—At Newbern, N. C., of typhoid fever, Mr. John W. Taylor, a native of Little Falls, N. Y., in the 22d year of his age.

WHITE—At Fortress Monroe, Sept. 3, Capt. Sillick L. White, of Company I, 10th Conn. Vol., son of Russell White of Danbury, Conn., aged 25 years and 2 months.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1864.

THE TRIBUNE.

Notwithstanding the enormously increased expenses attending the publication of THE TRIBUNE, occasioned by the employment of numerous army correspondents and other liberal expenditures, as well as by the advance in the price of paper and other materials, we have resolved, for the present at least, not to increase the subscription prices of either our Weekly or Semi-Weekly papers, but to continue to furnish them at $2 and $3, respectively, per annum; being the same prices which were established more than twenty years ago, when the cost was only about one-third of what it is at the present time. Our Terms will be found below, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that ☞ these Terms will be strictly and literally adhered to, and that no other abatements or discounts than those mentioned will be allowed in any case whatever.

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LINCOLN—JOHNSON.

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson are both natives of Slave States. They were born in the class of Poor Whites which Slavery creates and preserves for its own convenience. Their early education was such as it accords to the children of this class. Hence, Lincoln obtained most of his scanty schooling not only long after his removal into a Free State, but after he had reached the full stature of manhood, and was enabled to earn and plan for himself; while Johnson never had any schooling at all, and learned to read from his wife after his removal from his native North Carolina into almost free East Tennessee.

Neither of them could ever have been chosen even to the Legislature in an essentially slave-holding community, no matter how thorough their subserviency to "the institution." The brand of Poverty and Labor on their brows would have fixed them forever in the humble station of their progenitors. They surmounted the influence of Slavery by taking position outside of its more palpable domain.

To maintain that such men lack ability or force of character is to hold that republics are ruled by idiots. Abraham Lincoln entered Illinois a portionless, illiterate boy, earning the livelihood of his widowed mother's family by the rudest and hardest manual labor, and, within twenty years thereafter, had become one of her foremost lawyers and the acknowledged leader of the more intellectual of her two great political parties—conspicuous in her Legislature, her only Whig Member of Congress, Whig candidate for Senatorial Elector, U. S. Senator, Vice-President, and ultimately for President. All these positions were accorded to him without contest or hesitation. When the great political struggles of 1840 and 1844 were made, none other than he was suggested to lead in the canvass. When, for the first time, his political friends had a majority in the Illinois Legislature, no one was thought of by the mass of them for U. S. Senator, though it was finally found necessary, in order to secure the requisite anti-Nebraska Democratic votes, to withdraw him and substitute another. At Philadelphia, in 1856, his name, and only his, was presented for Vice-President by the delegation from Illinois; and when a candidate was to be pitted against Douglas for the Senatorial canvass of 1858, no other name was even suggested than that of Abraham Lincoln. So in 1860, there was abundant competition as to which State should furnish the Republican nominee for President; but no one ever suggested that among the eminent and honored Republicans of Illinois, there was another possible candidate than Lincoln.

Andrew Johnson entered Tennessee an illiterate tailor youth, poor as Lazarus in all but hope and ambition, without a relative or friend who could help him to a corporalship in the smallest company of 'Goodwood' militia. A few years later, he was a Member of Assembly; next we hear from him in Congress; then Governor of his closely balanced State after a spirited canvass; for Tennessee was then preponderantly a Whig State, and her Whigs always ran for Governor one of their ablest and cleverest debaters. Johnson had always been a very ardent and active Democrat, and had made himself widely obnoxious to his political adversaries. His birth and breeding were matters of common notoriety, and the cultivated aristocracy of Nashville and the surrounding region were not at all inclined to be ruled by the ex-journeyman tailor of Jonesborough. They could not help themselves, however; and Johnson, after serving his term as Governor, was chosen to the United States Senate, where he made good his position against the ablest and proudest in the land. Probably no other Senator had enjoyed so scant opportunities for intellectual culture; but the debates, in which he freely mingled, give no sign of this. In the absence of that education of the schools, which he would gladly have enjoyed and improved, he had his full share of the rugged discipline of poverty and privation, and was thoroughly trained in the keen encounters of an active, arduous public career. Doubtless, he feels and regrets the deficiencies of his early culture; but who will say that he has not nobly supplied them?

Mr. Johnson, as a leading Southern Democrat, and a supporter of Breckinridge for the Presidency, saw the Slaveholder's Rebellion take form and body under his immediate observation. He knew it, 'egg and bird'—its impulses, ideas and aspirations. Nearly every other prominent Democrat of his State and section was drawn or driven into its toils; he never countenanced it for a moment nor regarded it with the least allowance. He knew it to be as hostile to the class from which he sprung in the South as to the "mudsills" at the North, and he "stood by his order" like any British Peer. He exposed the hollowness of its pretexts, the wickedness of its aims, in the presence of its contrivers, before they had imbrued their hands in blood. He warned them of the simple against their machinations, and warned them of their inevitable failure and ruin. Had other Southern Unionists been as faithful and fearless as he, the madness of Secession would have been stayed at the northern limit of the Cotton Region, and our country would not now be reeking with human blood.

It is a common pro-Slavery cavil that "You Abolitionists talk of what you do not understand." This cannot be said of Lincoln and Johnson, who were born in Slave States, and have been familiar with Slavery since they first opened their eyes. Mr. Lincoln was never an Abolitionist till Slavery declared war on the Union; yet he says he never regarded Slavery as in itself otherwise than as he now does. "If Slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong," says he in his letter to Hodges. Mr. Johnson was a tacit supporter of Slavery until Slavery struck at the life of his country; but he now holds with Lincoln that Union and Peace are only possible through the final, complete overthrow of their assailant.

Are these men fanatics? If there were an easier or shorter way to Peace, would they not choose it? What possible motive can they have for preferring the wrong way to the right one? Consider and judge!

THE CROPS.

A mass of information as to the crops of the Northern and Western States and the Canadas, has been collected and conveniently arranged in tabular form. At a glance may be ascertained the yield of the different crops of each County of each State—that is, the amount of each as compared with the ordinary crop, and the quality. These reports, sent us by telegraph, are for many of the States complete, and for all embraced in the list are full enough to enable an average to be calculated.

On the whole, there are good crops the country through. The dry season has had its effect, but not to the extent of destroying harvests in many places, nor even of reducing them, as was expected, largely below the average. In New-York State, for instance, the crop of wheat is estimated at from one-sixth to one-half less than usual in eight or ten Counties, while in the remainder it is a full average crop or more. Corn is much worse in proportion—the proportions in fact being about reversed, so that in not more than eleven counties does the yield come up to the average. In one, Chautauqua, it is one-fifth more. In all the rest, it is from one-tenth to two-thirds less than the average. Oats, again, do even worse than this, but their deficiency is partly balanced by a full average crop of rye. Hay is at least one-third less than usual.

Pennsylvania reports 42 counties, in which the yield of wheat is from one-sixth to one-half less than usual; the quality, however, even where the crop is small, being for the most part good. Corn is about the same, oats much better, rye almost everywhere an average crop.

The West, while it does not rejoice in one of those magnificent harvests which exceed all estimate and expectation, yields so bountifully as to put at rest all apprehension of anything like a short crop, and of scarcity even for the unusual needs of such a year as this. The great diminution of labor, and the general drouth of three months duration, have not sufficed to reduce the crop below a fair average. In Illinois, wheat varies a good deal in different counties—in some it is a fourth larger than usual, in a few is less, in many is about as usual. "In the southern part of the State," says the report, "winter wheat looks good; spring wheat throughout the State is a little below the average. Corn promises well all over the State until it reaches points 200 miles south of Chicago. Crop of oats, larger." In Ohio, wheat is below the average; corn rather better; oats decidedly a better crop than usual. In Michigan, it is known that many crops were burned, so that the average yield is considerably reduced.

Iowa has suffered less from drouth than most of the States. Not a single county is reported as growing a less than average crop of wheat, corn, oats, or rye, while in many the yield is very large indeed, and the quality also frequently beyond the usual standard. Potatoes, in this State, have done not quite so well, but hay is in one case below, and in many counties is above, the ordinary crop. In Indiana, wheat is one-fourth less than usual in Allen county, but everywhere else is stated to be up to or beyond the average. Corn does not quite so well, nor the other crops. Kentucky has half a crop of wheat, full average of corn, and oats and hay. "Tobacco has suffered in Southern Kentucky, owing to disturbances, but along the Ohio River the crop will be more than last year. Dealers estimate the whole crop of the State from one-quarter to one-half that of last year, but much depends on subsequent weather before its maturity." Wisconsin has pretty fair crops throughout—something below the average, but of good and often extra quality, though the drouth seems to have prevailed unremittingly.

The Rebel leaders, North and South, have all summer long cherished hopes of embarrassment to military operations, directly and indirectly, from the predicted failure of wheat and corn, and oats. In that, as in other calculations, they are to be disappointed. Breadstuffs are not to be scarce nor dear. There is to be no want among the people, no famine prices, no exorbitant demands upon the Treasury to sustain the armies in the field. So far as our essential resources are concerned, the fall and winter will find us abundantly supplied—full granaries at home, and ships laden with great cargoes for foreign marts. There seems no reason to doubt that exports will be larger in proportion to imports than last year, and perhaps as large absolutely. Be that as it may, this assurance of sufficient crops for home consumption is a scarcely less important omen of success than recent triumphs in the field, and will contribute, as they have done, largely to augment and confirm that confidence which was last week renewed in the minds of the people.

THE PROSPECT.

Thus far, elections have this year been held in the States of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, OREGON, VERMONT, and MAINE, each of which has been carried by the Union party by an aggregate increase on the majority of the preceding year. The four former voted before, the two latter since, the rival nominations for President; but the result does not seem to have been affected by that circumstance. We may, with great confidence, assume, therefore—reasoning from absolute data—that the elections of this year will substantially reiterate the popular convictions expressed in those of 1863, with the probable exception of Kentucky, where the Bramlette-Guthrie faction, which last year supported the Union ticket, has since gone over to the Opposition, and are likely to carry the State with them, if Rebel guerrillas and returned soldiers from the Confederate armies shall be allowed to vote, as they probably will be. This is precisely what is meant by that plank in the Chicago Democratic Platform which denounces "the direct interference of the Military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky and Maryland." Missouri ... is in good part precluded from voting by and for avowed, notorious, active traitors—'only that and nothing more.' The Bramlette-Guthrie faction of Kentuckians thought this a nice operation so long as they and the Rebels voted opposite tickets; now that they want to vote the same ticket, they stigmatize it as atrocious. We beg leave to agree with their old opinion rather than their new protestation. Still, we believe them strong enough, with Rebel help, to carry their State for McClellan, though the unconditional Unionists of Kentucky are making a gallant fight, and have hopes of success.

The following table shows the popular vote of the respective States in 1863 with the number of Electors to be chosen by each eight weeks hence:

STATES.	VOTE IN '63. Unionist.	Democratic.	Electors of Pres't—'64.
Maine	68,299	50,583	7
New Hampshire	33,405	32,833	5
Massachusetts	70,483	29,207	12
Rhode Island	10,828	7,537	4
Connecticut	41,032	38,395	6
Vermont	29,613	11,962	5
New-York	314,347	284,942	33
New-Jersey	40,000	50,000	7
Pennsylvania	269,466	254,171	26
Delaware	8,155	8,044	3
Maryland	36,360	15,984	7
West Virginia	25,000	15,000	5
Ohio	288,661	187,562	21
Michigan	68,992	61,913	8
Indiana	118,517	128,160	13
Illinois	125,263	95,865	16
Wisconsin	79,959	55,218	8
Minnesota	19,515	12,722	4
Iowa	85,741	53,068	8
Kentucky	68,306	17,389	11
Missouri	46,548	47,229	11
Kansas	9,990	6,464	3
California	64,447	44,715	5
Oregon	7,039	3,450	3
Total	1,949,966	1,511,423	231
Union majority	438,543	Nec'ry to choose	**116**

NOTE.—In *New Jersey*, there was no candidate running throughout the State in '63; but the aggregate vote of the rival parties was very nearly as given above. There will be some 40,000 additional votes polled this fall. In *Delaware*, the Democratic party refused to vote last year, alleging military coercion; so we have given above the vote for Governor in 1862. The vote last year (for Congress) stood—Unionist, 8,220; scattering, 13. In *Maryland*, both candidates were old Whigs, but we have given the vote of the pro-Slavery man (Maffit) to the Democrats, who can poll 10,000 more when they try. *West Virginia* voted the Union ticket solid; her full vote when polled will vary little from the totals (estimated) above. *Ohio* polled her usual Democratic vote for Vallandigham, but an extraordinary aggregate against him—probably 50,000 more than if any one else had been the Democratic candidate. *Indiana* held none but local elections last year; so we have embodied her vote of 1862 in our table. Her local elections of 1863 showed Union gains on that vote. *Illinois* in '63 chose local officers only; in many counties, there was but one ticket; in all, party lines were considerably overleaped. From several counties, we have majorities only; so that the totals should each be at least 5,000 higher than those given in our table. In the aggregate, from *Missouri*, there are several counties utterly wanting; full returns would considerably increase both aggregates. *Oregon* voted again last June, and elected Unionists by fully as good a vote as is given in our table, which is that for Governor in 1862. (Our friends again carried the State handsomely last June). *Kansas* held no election. We give her vote in 1862.

—Putting Kentucky against us—where she probably belongs—and the popular vote of last year would give McClellan the Electors from New-Jersey, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri—44 in all—leaving 187 to Lincoln. And that is just about the probable result, unless the Rebels in arms should meantime win important victories. Our triumph seems tolerably safe, but not so safe as to justify an abatement of effort.

THE DRAFT.

We heartily approve the resolution to which the Government has come of immediately enforcing the Draft. We approve also the method by which its determination is announced to the people, for it adds to the judgment of those in authority at Washington, the guaranty of Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman that the draft is a necessary measure. Independently of this, the present purpose is well taken, and the loyal North will rejoice that no cry of faction and no regard to an approaching election are permitted to interrupt the discharge of the most delicate and most necessary duty which relates to the prosecution of the War. The Draft is to go on, the armies are to be filled up, the campaigns in Georgia and in Virginia are to be carried through, and the people of the loyal States will say amen.

The case is well put by Gen. Grant. "Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe, and make their men believe, there is such a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence that the draft cannot be enforced." In the same spirit Gen. Sherman urges the draft "because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the occasion. Our Government, though a Democracy, *should in times of trouble and danger be able to wield the power of a great nation.*" Government exists, indeed, solely for the benefit of the nation, but in order that it may best serve the nation, *must* be intrusted with power enough to preserve itself when assailed, and that is what partisan clamor in these latter months of the war has too generally caused to be forgotten. It is the principle which the Government now asserts in executing this draft; and if there were no other issue involved we should rejoice at the demonstration of its vigor and resolution which the act, in present circumstances, implies.

Gen. Grant, it will be remembered, gave us lately the assurance that with 100,000 men more the armies of the Rebellion might be overthrown; and captious Copperhead critics will point out the apparent inconsistency between that assurance and his present recommendation. But the inconsistency is only apparent. It is known there are really not more than 300,000 men to be obtained under the draft—as Mr. Stanton has explained—by reason of previous credits on the quotas. No thoroughness nor promptness can possibly obtain the whole even of that number, yet, were the 300,000 men actually all drafted to-morrow, it is not probable Gen. Grant would more than get his 100,000 effective men for the armies of Virginia and Georgia together. It is a well known rule that to maintain an army of a given strength in the field, a nominal strength three times as great is required. Sickness, details, garrisons, hospital duty, the quartermaster's department, and many similar deductions, make incessant inroads upon the ... which ours is not. And the number which is now to be gathered by draft will for these reasons scarcely do more, even when sent directly and as expeditiously as possible to the front, than fill the ranks to the extent previously demanded by Gen. Grant.

On all grounds, therefore, it is necessary the draft should go forward. Even with reference to the election, we do not reckon it an impolitic measure—but no matter for that. What we desire, beyond all things, is to put such power into the hands of the existing Administration that it shall be enabled to finish this war forthwith. It can be done, if this draft is fully enforced. There are five months and more between this and the 4th of March. Give the Government troops, and who shall set limits to the disaster that may be brought upon the Rebellion in those five months?

We apprehend no cause of discouragement in the November election. But if there should be, the administration of Mr. Lincoln will still have four months in which to crush the military power that is warring upon the Union. With this reënforcement, he may well hope to do his work thoroughly in that time. The winter need see no pause, and if the worst should happen in November—if McClellan should be elected, the Republic might still be saved before he gained the power to destroy it.

VERMONT.

We have returns from 155 towns, comprising about three-fourths of the popular vote. The Union gain in these towns is 2,197; the Democratic gain, 384; whole gain, 2,581. The Union gain on majority is 1,813. The 89 towns to come in will probably bring our majority up to a little over 20,000. Last year it was 17,651. We notice that the Democratic journals resort to the same trick as last year—making comparisons of the vote with 1862, when their party made no contest, polling only 3,911 votes in all the State; whereas, in 1855 they had 16,594, in 1860, 14,030, and in 1863, almost 12,000. Considering that Vermont soldiers do not vote, and that the perfect certainty of easy success makes our friends indifferent in the canvass, we have ample reason to be satisfied with the result in the Green Mountain State.

Counties.	Towns Reported.	1863. SMITH. Union.	REDFIELD. Dem.	1864. SMITH. Union.	REDFIELD. Dem.
Addison	11	1,176	234	1,324	208
Bennington	6	1,050	612	1,158	572
Caledonia	14	1,818	1,066	1,956	1,110
Chittenden	15	2,332	771	2,785	909
Essex	7	340	148	388	200
Franklin	12	1,726	799	1,920	896
Grand Isle	5	313	186	346	203
Lamoille	4	620	255	642	265
Orange	5	864	494	896	491
Orleans	2	260	60	225	64
Rutland	23	2,747	990	3,498	1,104
Washington	11	1,725	904	1,739	859
Windham	17	2,519	916	2,527	978
Windsor	23	3,922	1,040	4,235	1,018
Total	155	21,502	8,471	23,690	8,855

Union majority in 1863, 13,031; in 1864, 14,844. Union gain on majority, 1,813; Union gain on popular vote, 2,197; Democratic gain on vote, 384.

Later.—We have returns from 22 more towns, making 177 in all—leaving 67 to hear from. The vote now stands 25,801 Union, 10,432 Democrat, against 24,550 Union and 9,990 Democrat last year. Union gain on vote, 1,251; Democratic gain on vote, 442. Union gain on majority, 809. Returns from 230 towns show the election of 213 Union and 20 Democratic Representatives. The Senate is unanimously Union.

THE DAY-STAR.

MAINE held her State Election on Monday, and cast a very full vote, despite the absence of at least ten thousand of her voters in the Union armies. The result is better than we had expected. The Union party carries the State, of course, and by more than the majority of last year, reëlecting Gov. CONY by nearly 20,000 majority, and putting JOHN LYNCH (Union) in the place of Lorenzo D. M. Sweat (Dem.) in the next House of Representatives, by about 1,500 majority. (Sweat carried the District in 1862 by 127 majority; but that was a blunder not to be repeated.) The whole Delegation in the next Congress will be Unionist, including a Senator in place of Mr. Fessenden. The Representatives will stand as follows:

District I..JOHN LYNCH, of Portland.
II..SIDNEY PERHAM, Paris.
III..JAMES G. BLAINE, Augusta.
IV..JOHN H. RICE, Foxcroft.
V..FREDERICK A. PIKE, Calais.

The Legislature is of course Unionist 'all hollow.'

Maine has voted for Governor at the six last State Elections as follows:

	Republican.		Democrat.		Maj.
1859	Morrill	57,221	Smith	45,307	12,944
1860	Washburne	69,464	Smart	51,379	18,091
1861	do	57,475	Peace Dem.	21,119	16,993
	do	——	War do	19,363	
1862	do	45,534	Peace Dem.	32,331	6,025
	do	——	War do	7,178	
1863	Cony (Un.)	68,299	Bradbury	50,583	17,716

MAINE has done her part, and done it well, as VERMONT did before her. Thus far, the vote of all the States that have voted this year is better than that of 1863, when we carried every Free State but New-Jersey. Are we not likely to do at least *as well* in the States that have yet to vote?

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1864.

We have carried the State by the largest majority ever thrown by any party in Maine at a Gubernatorial election, possibly reaching twenty thousand. We have all the Congressional Districts by immense majorities, and five-sixths of both branches of the Legislature.

J. G. BLAINE,
Chairman Union State Committee.

Later.—We condense in the table below the vote of 95 towns, embracing a little more than one-third the vote of the State. Our gain in majority is 1,461, a proportion that indicates over 20,000 in the State.

COUNTIES.	Towns.	1863. Cony Union.	Bradbury Dem.	1864. Cony Union.	Howard Dem.
Androscoggin	7 towns	2,692	1,512	2,453	1,306
Cumberland	19 "	7,216	6,193	7,166	6,054
Hancock	4 "	841	448	740	357
Kennebec	5 "	1,396	719	1,499	636
Knox	3 "	758	725	604	681
Lincoln	4 "	861	1,178	851	1,122
Oxford	7 "	1,557	1,075	1,490	1,002
Penobscot	10 "	3,379	1,753	3,165	1,321
Sagadahoc	3 "	1,478	682	1,368	664
Somerset	1 "	525	147	492	140
Waldo	6 "	1,723	1,031	1,534	907
Washington	12 "	2,009	1,188	2,042	1,102
York	13 "	3,964	3,422	4,024	3,167
Total	95	28,329	20,064	27,408	17,682

Union maj. in 1863, 8,265; in 1864, 9,726; Gain in majority, 1,461. Union loss in vote, 921; Democratic loss in vote, 2,382.

..., Sept. 14, 1864.

Returns from 156 towns give Cony, for Governor, a majority of 11,918. If the Union vote in the remainder of the State is equal in proportion, Cony's majority will reach 20,000.

The appeal of the National Union Committee to the people of the United States, which we print this morning, is a document so full of sound common sense, and of practical wisdom, and is written in so earnest and hopeful a spirit, and is, withal, so brief, that it will be read by everybody, and cannot fail to exert the influence which should always wait upon such a paper. Clearly setting forth the character of the Rebellion, its present hopeless condition, and the alarming consequences which must inevitably follow if the work of its entire and speedy suppression shall be arrested by the success of the Democratic party, the appeal calls upon every loyal man in the country to enter at once upon the active duties of the campaign. Let it be heeded.

The Washington Union finds amusement in circulating such inventions as the following:

"We hear, to-day, on the best authority, that Horace Greeley has again entered into correspondence with George N. Sanders, assuring him that commissioners will be quietly sent, if desired by Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, to Richmond, to negotiate for peace without conditions precedent. *The wary George, having had his fingers burnt once*, has consulted the above gentlemen, and *has written to Horace that Mr. Lincoln must withdraw his letter, "To whom it may concern."* He probably will, as it is known that a great many leading men of the Republican party have been here latterly urging that peace commissioners be sent to Richmond."

If such stuff does any one good, why not feed them on it? If "the wary George" ever "had his fingers burnt" as above, he certainly has not within the last six weeks, as we have heard nothing from him within that time. And if any one has been "urging that Peace Commissioners be sent to Richmond," we don't believe they are "leading men" of any party. We would send Commissioners to Raleigh, to Milledgeville, to Montgomery, or almost any other Southern capital rather than to Richmond in quest of Peace.

Gen. McClellan, in his famous letter to the President, says:

"In this contest, it has become necessary *to crush a population* sufficiently numerous, intelligent, and warlike, to constitute a nation. We have not only to defeat their armed and organized forces in the field, but to display such an overwhelming strength as will convince all our antagonists, *especially those of the governing aristocratic class*, of the utter impossibility of resistance."

So far, so good. The above passage will be found on page 107 of Hillard's Life of McClellan. But on page 263 the same eminent civilian says of our great contest:

"It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State, in any event."

We confess our inability to reconcile these two passages. One of them is (in substance) Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance; the other is the Chicago Platform. We know which of them *Pendleton* stands on; but who can tell us where to put McClellan?

The Western Illinois Sanitary Fair will open at Quincy, Ill., on the 11th of October. Illinois has sent nearly 200,000 soldiers to fight for the Union, and will probably have 75,000 in the service on the day aforesaid. Her "Peace" Copperheads are of the very worst tribe—hating "Yankees" as intensely as "niggers," and fierce for a Western Confederacy as a prelude to admission into that of Jeff Davis. In short, her loyal men are intensely loyal; and if her soldiers in the field could vote as ours can, she would give Lincoln and Johnson at least 25,000 majority. As it is, she will give them enough. Can't we of the East do something in aid of this Fair?

Major Gen. McClellan, in accepting a nomination for the Presidency from a Convention demanding that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities," says that "he is happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of his public life was kept in view." Will his friends permit us to agree with him without calling us libelers? The one thing that is plain in his record is that he never fought if he could help it. So long as the Rebels would let him alone, stove-pipes in position, as at Munson's Hill, and Quaker guns, as at Manassas, were quite enough to secure a cessation of "hostilities" on the part of the Quaker Major-General.

* * "Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States ——." The men who put this carefully-planed plank into the Chicago Platform, know well that such a Convention cannot be made, and never will be called. The Confederate States Constitution commits the war-making power and the peace-making power to the Confederate States Government. The Rebel States, singly or in convention, have no power to make peace with a foreign government with which their Confederate Government is carrying on war. They have not the power to go into convention with the representatives of foreign States; they have no power of political negotiation, no power to contract politically, not the power even to appear in political convention, which the tricksters at Chicago assume they have. Jeff. Davis supremely commands the situation South. He is the Government. Who doubts that he would disperse a peace-making convention gathered within his jurisdiction if Southern delegates entered it for any other purpose than military delay, and if it was to effect any other object than to give the Rebellion breathing time, and time to strengthen itself at home and abroad for a deadly renewal of the war? Who does not know what would be the programme of the peace which he, the only negotiating power in the South, would lay upon the table of a peace-begging convention, or place in the hands of a peace-begging commissioner? Davis frankly and manfully furnished this programme to Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques in July last—in these terms, compact and bloody as the short sword of the old Romans: "*The war must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are fighting for Independence, and that or extermination we will have!*"

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE, New-York, Sept. 9, 1864.

The great Rebellion, which for more than three years has wrapped the nation in the flames of civil war, draws near its crisis. Its armies have been beaten, its territory has been conquered, the forts and posts which it treacherously seized have been occupied and held by the soldiers of the Republic, its foreign allies have been detached from its support, and its hostile arm, paralyzed by exhaustion and discouraged by defeat, is upheld solely by the hope of political victories to be achieved by its allies in the Presidential election of November next.

If the People in that election sustain the Government, if they reassert its just authority and reaffirm their purpose to maintain it by war so long as war assails it, the Rebellion will speedily end. If they falter in this determination, or leave any room for doubt on this vital point, the Rebels will take fresh courage and prolong the contest. Every utterance of their organs and their agents affirms and confirms this position. Every Rebel in arms and every Rebel in office—every Rebel organ in the Rebel States or in foreign lands—every barrier of Democratic Freedom and the Rights of man, longs and labors for the overthrow of the administration and the expulsion of Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential chair.

In the Northern and Western States this hostility has been embodied and organized in the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention. That Convention gives a silent approval of the rebellion itself, and an open condemnation of the war waged for its suppression. Without a word of censure for the conspirators who plotted the nation's death, it brands with unsparing denunciation the patriots and heroes who defend its life. While it passes in utter silence the gigantic usurpations of Jefferson Davis and his confederate traitors—while it overlooks entirely, and thus, by just and necessary inference, approves their abrogation of political rights and personal liberties over all that portion of the United States in which they have been able thus far to sustain their usurped authority, it pours out its wrath, without stint or measure, upon every act by which the Constitutional President of the United States has sought to defend and protect the life and liberties of the nation, whose executive power is placed in his hands.

That Convention had no words of exultation for our victories; no thanks and honors for the soldiers and sailors who have shed their blood to achieve them. While it denounces our Government for neglect of duty toward our "fellow-citizens, who are now, and long have been, prisoners of war in a suffering condition," it has not even a syllable of censure for those Rebel authorities who, with more than savage cruelty, and in utter disregard of every dictate of humanity, as well as of every usage of civilized warfare, have deliberately and with systematic purpose inflicted upon those prisoners all the tortures of exposure, of neglect and starvation, and have offered premiums for their murder to the brutal guards to whose grim custody they have been consigned. And, on the very eve of the most glorious victories that have ever crowned our arms—after three years of bloody, costly and successful war, when three-fourths of the territory originally held by the Rebels has passed into our hands; at the very moment when the Rebellion itself is tottering to its fall, and the flag of our country is rapidly advancing to its old supremacy, the party represented at Chicago demands that "*immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities*"—a step which would instantly arrest our conquering

Rebels and secesh from the South, repeal the blockade, open the ports of a fast-crumbling Rebel Empire, open to the world those the whole Rebel Republic, which they so wrongfully seized, secure the Southern States against foreign aggression, and either accomplish their object or give them the ability to fight it out in their own country.

We appeal to the people of the United States—friends of the Union and friends of the Constitution—against the machinations of the Rebel Conspirators, which have sent and dishonored our country both abroad and at home. We invoke the Rebel Congress to sustain the Administration in its efforts to put down the Rebellion and to carry out the great principles of Freedom and Humanity for which our Government, in destroying our Union, is now fighting. We invoke the people of the great commercial cities of Europe, to aid us in their sympathies, freely and generously, in the cause of Freedom, the Rights of Labor, and the Rights of Man.

We appeal to the people to bear in mind that, whatever calamities they may think these purposes, the Rebel Government neither malignantly contemns the action of the Richmond Rebels, nor proposes to repay them without their will, or by any exertion of force, from the seats of power they have usurped. In all sincerity, it regards the action and Government-lack accords with the results the Rebels seek. Both desire a condition of hostilities. Both, therefore, with unsparing bitterness, the Government of the United States, and both alike, and its assertions, both demand that the attempt to compel secession by force of arms shall be abandoned. And both demand that, when the Government of the United States has pressed into the hands of men opposed to its armed defiance of the Constitutional rebellion, the war shall end by peaceful mediation. It is, therefore, clear, that, if ever, then this could the Rebels act as need for the continuance of their plans? We call upon the People to bear in mind that, if they elect the candidates of the Rebel Congress, they may compel the Government in execution of its plans and purposes on this very act of their fulfillment, and accordingly, in the spirit of new administration, adopt the plans. The interest will be one of hope and delicacy on the Rebels, and of continued war on the side of the loyal States. In the Western States social preparations have already been made by the designs and advocates of secession, to follow the example of the Rebels, and arm for war against the Federal Union. The success of the Chicago proceedings, if it succeeds, will be the signal for carrying these designs into execution; and the North of Illinois will have upon a new Rebellion, of Indiana, aiming at independence, defying the Power of the national arms, and supporting with Rebels from the Southern States, the Rebel Government, and the Rebel Republic of the Western West.

We call upon the People to crush all these purposes, and to crush the authors and advocates of this daring repudiation. We call upon them to defend the Government and the Constitution against Rebel and treasons the Union. We call upon them to stand by the President, who, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, has relieved the country of the gulf of secession, and, coming, and coming, and coming, and

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OWEN ON SLAVERY.

THE WRONG OF SLAVERY, THE RIGHT OF EMANCIPATION, AND THE FUTURE OF THE AFRICAN RACE IN THE UNITED STATES. By ROBERT DALE OWEN. 12mo., pp. 246. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A very thorough discussion of the subject of Slavery in the United States, in all its aspects and bearings, is contained in this valuable work. Mr. Owen first treats of the introduction of Slavery into this country, and after tracing its history down to the present day, considers its connection with the Constitution, the character of slave property, the right of emancipation in the insurrectionary States and in the loyal States, and its importance as a measure of national policy, essential to the re-establishment of peace, and to the future maintenance, North and South, of domestic tranquillity. The volume concludes with a discussion of the future of the African race in this country, urging their claims to justice, humanity, and temporary aid and supervision.

The following remark on the characteristics of slave society are founded in part on the personal experience of the writer.

It has been customary to illustrate the influence of slavery on the dominant race by adducing individual examples of barbarous cruelty exercised towards slaves by their masters. These might be multiplied indefinitely; but they are less conclusive of the effects inseparable from the system than the picture drawn by Jefferson, the exact truth of which every one familiar with the interior of Southern society will admit.

Slavery breeds imperiousness of manner, impatience of contradiction or delay, ungovernable passion, contempt of labor. While it produces a certain carelessness of wealth and easy profuseness in expenditure, it discourages hardy enterprise in useful fields. Habits of regulated industry are seldom formed within the sphere of its influence,—its tendency being to substitute for these indolent fashions of dependence and of luxurious self-indulgence. It weakens the supremacy of law, with its sobering and chastening influence. It engenders, in young men especially, a spirit of reckless daring, a sort of careless courage that takes little account of human life, a love of violent excitement, sometimes running into military ardor, and ever liable to take the form of gambling, or intemperance, or that debasing licentiousness which must needs prevail wherever, in any class or race, female chastity is neither respected by custom nor protected by law.

Hence a state of society in which, with manners often cultivated, with an impulsive generosity and free hospitality to equals in station, there mingles a certain essential barbarism, which not only shows itself habitually in the treatment of those occupying servile or inferior positions, but also breaks out, towards others, in bursts of temper so frequent and violent that the old regulator in ages when force was law,—the wager of battle,—in its modern form of duel, is openly sanctioned by public opinion, as a necessary check to social insult or lawless outrage.

These remarks apply in their full force to society as it existed at the time the Southern insurrection declared itself, in the States we have designated as those in which the slave-system has been fully developed,—the States which first rebelled,—the States which will be the last to return to their allegiance. No reflecting and dispassionate observer who has sojourned in any of these States long enough to become familiar with their manners and morals and social condition will pronounce the view I have taken of the results of slavery to be intemperate or unfair. From one or other of these results no man or woman born and bred in a slave community, no matter whether they learn to approve slavery or to hate it, can be reasonably expected wholly to escape.

It is true as to the Border States, where the tilled estates more frequently assume the aspect of farms than of plantations, where the owner and his sons sometimes work along with the slaves, and, even where they do not actually work with them, yet personally superintend their labor so as to recognize and take interest in them as individual human beings, it is true, and should here be stated, as to these States, that the [illegible] of slavery there existing is sensibly modified, and is divested, not by [illegible] of law, of some, however, [illegible] of its most odious features. On small estates especially, slaves in the Border States often have, by sufferance, a certain amount of property, continue to live, by sufferance, as if legally married, are frequently trusted with important charges, are sent to market with cattle or produce, are consulted in regard to the management of the estate. Under such circumstances they are greatly improved by coming into daily contact with white persons; and instances occur in which they are treated by the family with as much consideration as if their skin exhibited no tinge of African blood.

In these States the chief aggravation of the system is the inter-State slave-trade, the forcible separation of families to fill up those melancholy gangs, assorted like droves of cattle, and whose destination is to that mysterious and undefined land, the terror of the border negro, known to him only as "down South."

But even under this comparatively moderated phase of slavery, the inherent injustice of the system exhibits itself in the character of the very indulgences which in other Slave States are forbidden by law. In visiting the colored population of Louisville this presented itself in a marked manner to the notice of our Commission.

I found living there many slaves who, as the usual phrase is, had "hired their time." One case was of a slave woman, apparently fifty years of age, named Charlotte. She had been hiring herself for more than fifteen years. She had two children, one thirteen, the other seventeen, both of whom worked in a tobacco-factory. Their regular wages were two dollars a week each; sometimes they did extra work, earning more. She hired their time also. For herself and these two children she paid her owner *five dollars* a week—a dollar a week for herself, and two dollars a week for each of the children. She had brought up these children without any aid whatever from her master, feeding them, clothing them; and this she continued to do even now when her master took their wages. She inhabited with them a single room in a tenement house, about twelve feet square, paying her own rent. She supported herself by washing. A large bed and an ironing-table, which together filled up most of the room, were piled with clothes prepared for ironing when I entered.

This woman made no complaint, and did not appear to regard her condition as one of unusual hardship. The only thing she seemed to have expected from her master was a little aid in sickness. In reply to a question as to what he did for her, she answered, "My master never gives me anything, not even a little medicine, no more than if I did not belong to him." As her appearance indicated feeble health, I made inquiry on that score, to which she replied that she "was ailing," but that she "managed to keep up enough to make her wages." She added, "I get along well enough and keep the hire paid up; you could not pay me to live at home if I could help myself." I asked her if she had to pay the hire for her boys in any event; and her reply was, "If the boys make more than two dollars a week apiece, I get what is over; if they don't make that, I have to make it good to him; he has got to have it Saturday night, sure."

Another case was marked by an additional feature. It was that of a slave woman, apparently about 35 years of age. Coming upon her without any notice of our visit, I found her in a room tidily kept, and herself decently dressed. She had been hiring herself for eleven years, at seventy-two dollars a year. Her husband, she told me (of course he could not be legally such), was a slave, and was hired by his master as cook in one of the Louisville hotels for three hundred dollars a year; out of this his master, she said, gave him, once or twice a year, a five-dollar note,—nothing else. There were in the room two bright, intelligent-looking children, one a boy about ten years old, the other a girl two or three years younger. One might go, at a venture, into a dozen dwellings of persons of the middle class in fair circumstances, and not find their children cleaner in person or more neatly and suitably clad than were these two young slaves. I expressed to the mother my satisfaction at their appearance. Her face saddened, and she said, "The white people have two of my children, and that boy is about big enough to go."

I inquired how this was, and she informed me that her master left her children with her till they were about eleven years old, and then took them home to work. Up to that age she fed and clothed them at her own expense. The last they had taken was a little girl between eleven and twelve years old. Four months ago the mother had gone to the plantation to visit her, not having seen her then for ten months; she had saved a dress for the child, and took it with her. "I know," she said, "that she would need it, but I never expected to find her as bad as she was; I could not help crying when I saw her; she was not dressed as a human creature should be; I took off her rags and washed her. She was serving my young master, and he had whipped the child so that you could not lay your hand anywhere along her back where he had not cut the blood out of her. I did all I could for her, and dressed her, but I could not stay. [Here the poor creature's eyes filled with tears.] I brought back the rags my child was covered with; I have them yet." I asked to see them. She went out, it seemed reluctantly, and brought a small bundle of filthy tatters, which she appeared ashamed that I should see. "If I could only have kept the children," she said, "I would not have cared for all the rest. I liked so much to have them clean and nice."

This woman made her living, as I ascertained, solely by washing and ironing. She, like the other, had paid her expenses of every kind, the doctor's bill inclusive.

Truly the tender mercies of slavery are cruel! Under what other system would men, assuming to be gentlemen, commit towards poor, hard-working women such flagrant injustice as this?

In the first case, the woman Charlotte, in feeble health, advancing in years, with no means of living except labor in washing and ironing, pays to her master two hundred and sixty dollars a year for the privilege of supporting by such labor herself and her children. The man who received this human rental had literally furnished no equivalent. For more than fifteen years the woman had not received from him even a little aid in sickness. The children for whom he now demanded a yearly payment of a hundred dollars each had cost him nothing. For fifteen years the mother had fed and clothed them, cared for them in sickness and in health; she continued, unrequited, to feed and cloth them still. Who, if not that mother, was entitled to their wages now? Who, except one in whom slavery had blunted every perception alike of justice and delicacy, would consent to receive and to use money coming from such a source as that?

In the second case, three hundred and seventy-two dollars annually had been paid for eleven years by the woman and him whom she called her husband, the law of the State forbidding that she should be his lawful wife. Four thousand and ninety-two dollars the master had received from them in that time; for which he had rendered nothing except some ten dollars a year in the form of a gratuity to the man. Was this four thousand dollars considered by the master enough to take from these two working people? The mother, in this case as in the former one, had brought up her children at her own expense, had fed them and had clothed and kept them as any respectable yeoman might have been glad to see his children clothed and kept. Were the father and mother, after the payment of this four thousand dollars, after the care and cost of bringing up these children, suffered to enjoy the comfort of having them with them, and the aid which, as they grew up, they might be able to afford? No. While the children were a burden, that burden was thrown on the mother,—she, too, as in the other case, earning a living as washerwoman. As soon as they were of an age to be of service, they were removed to the plantation. And how treated there? The young girl was taken, neatly and comfortably clad, from her mother's care. One would have thought that the most common regard for decency, to say nothing of justice, would have suggested that the worse-than-orphaned child should have been kept, as the servant of a rich man, at least as reputably as the poor slave-mother had kept her. Yet she was suffered to go about the house, before her master's eyes, in filthy rags. One would have supposed that the recollection of the four thousand dollars received from the hard-working parents might have risen up to save—if Christian feeling could not save—this poor child, deprived of natural protectors, from brutal cruelty. Yet she was treated as no man with the least pretense to humanity would have treated a dumb beast.

Let no one say that these were cases of unusual hardship. The parties themselves evidently did not consider them such. There was no tone of querulous complaint. The fact came out only in answer to my direct inquiries; and neither of the women seemed to consider herself especially to be pitied. Charlotte thought a little hard of it that her master did not send her medicine when she was sick. The hire of her children did not seem to have suggested itself, to her as any injustice. Even the children if she would have [illegible] were well treated. Had she been suffered to retain them, her gratitude to her master for his generosity would, it was evident, have been unbounded. One could see that the four thousand dollars subtracted from her own and her husband's earnings never occurred to her except as a usual thing.

Both women expressed the greatest satisfaction that they were allowed to hire themselves. It was sufficiently apparent that nothing short of compulsion would cause either of them to return to what they still called "home." What sort of home could that be, compared to which the privilege of hard labor at the wash-tub, purchased by a weekly payment in money—coupled in one case with a similar payment for the children, and in the other with the loss of them—was regarded as a favor and a blessing?

Let us not imagine that the masters, in these two cases, were sinners above all men that dwelt in Kentucky. They may have been indulgent in their own families, kind to their white neighbors, honorable in their business dealings, esteemed in society. The anomaly is presented of men whose characters in one phase entitle them to be called cultivated and civilized, yet in another—to wit, in their dealings with a proscribed race—exhibiting such utter disregard of the mild graces of Christianity—mercy, charity, long-suffering, kindness, and good will to men—that it is not too harsh to say they live in a state of semi-barbarism. Such results are chargeable far less to the individuals who have thus gone astray than to the system which has formed their character. But a system has lamentably failed that results in the arrest of human civilization and Christian progress, in injury to the national character, and in disregard, under any circumstances, of the natural and inalienable rights of man.

With regard to the apprehension that has been expressed of the evil effects of negro competition with white labor, the author presents some judicious views.

There is another popular idea, in regard to the effect of Emancipation, which has been used for political effect. This idea is based on an imaginary state of things which happens to be the very reverse of the truth. It is alleged that so soon as the negroes are freed they will swarm to the North in search of work, and thus become the competitors of the laboring whites. Beyond all doubt they have a right to do this: and, if they did, no just man would complain of it. But, in point of fact, no such thing will happen, *unless Emancipation be denied*.

Of this the commission collected abundant proof; for example, in visiting the freedmen of South Carolina, General Saxton, who had there eighteen thousand emancipated slaves under his care, offered them papers to go North, but not one availed himself of the offer. They are equally averse to the idea of emigrating to Africa. Colonization, except by force (and that would be an outrage), is utterly impracticable. These feelings are universal among them. The local attachments of the negro are eminently strong, and the Southern climate suits him far better than ours. If we could suppose slavery re-established in the insurrectionary States, the North would indeed be flooded with fugitives fleeing from bondage, and the fears of competition in labor sought to be excited in the minds of Northern working-men might then have some plausible foundation. But, if Emancipation be carried out, the stream of negro emigration will be from the North to the South, not from the South to the Northern States. The only attraction which the North, with its winters of snow and ice, offers to the negro, is that it is free soil. Let the South once offer the same attraction, and the temptation of its genial climate, coupled with the fact that there the blacks almost equal the whites in number, will be irresistible. A few years will probably see more than half the free negro population now residing among us crossing Mason and Dixon's line, to join the emancipated freedmen of the South. A primary law governing the voluntary movements of peoples is that of thermal lines.

The commission found overwhelming evidence, as to the truth of the above opinion, in Canada West. Among the refugees there, there is not a single feeling so strong or so nearly universal as their longing to return to the Southern land of their birth, at the earliest moment when they shall be assured that it is purged from slavery. One of the commission thus states the result of his observations:

"If slavery is utterly abolished in the United States, no more colored people will emigrate to Canada, and most of those now there will soon leave it. There can be no doubt about this. Among the hundreds who spoke about it, only one dissented from the strong expression of desire to 'go home.' In their belief, too, they agreed with the Rev. Mr. Kinnard, one of their clergy, who said to us, 'If freedom is established in the United States, there will be one great black streak reaching from here to the uttermost parts of the South.'"

Even those who, by years of toil, have obtained comfortable, well-stocked farms worth ten or twenty thousand dollars, avowed their determination to abandon all—to sell out and depart—as soon as they could do so without imperiling their personal freedom.

Emancipation will directly tend to denude the North of its negro population. One circumstance that will materially hasten this result is that the personal prejudice against negroes, as a race, is stronger in the Northern than in the Southern States, and at least as strong in Canada as in any portion of the Union. Of this our commission had sufficient proof.

Mr. George Brown, a member of the Canadian Parliament, deposed, before the commission, "I think the prejudice against the colored people is stronger here than in the States."

Mr. Sinclair, of Chatham (Canada West), said, "Many of the colored people, even in this town, say that, if they could have the same privileges in the States that they have here, they would not remain here a moment. * * * In this county there is one township (that of Orford) where no colored man is allowed to settle."

The colored people of Canada themselves testified to the same effect. Mrs. Brown, of St. Catherine's, deposed, "I find more prejudice here than I did in York State. When I was at home, I could go anywhere; but here,—my goodness! you get an insult on every side."

Mrs. Susan Boggs (colored), also of St. Catherine's, said, "If it was not for the Queen's law, we would be mobbed here, and could not stay in this house. The prejudice is a great deal worse here than it is in the States."

A colored woman living in a cabin near Colchester said "she was from Virginia, and the prejudice was a 'heap' stronger in Canada than at home." "The people," she added, "seemed to think the blacks weren't folks, anyway." She was anxious to go back.

The home of the American negro is in the Southern States. Let it be made a free home, and he will seek—he will desire—no other.

Whether, as a freed man in a Southern home, the negro will live down the cruel prejudice which has followed him, increasing in virulence, to a British province, some, with De Tocqueville, will continue to doubt. But powerful agencies are at work in his favor,—some of terrible character. Such were the New-York riots. Such, more recently, were the atrocities committed at Fort Pillow.

We have found ourselves called upon to interpose in favor of the outraged and the unprotected. But such interposition tends to create, even in minds of ordinary sensibility, good-will and sympathy towards the sufferers whom one interposes to protect.

It will have a tendency to increase harmony between the two races, if the colored people, whether in the North or the South, refrain from settling in colonies or suburbs by themselves, for such separation tends to keep up alienation of feeling and to nourish the prejudices of race. They will do well, therefore, to mingle their dwellings or farms with those of the whites; for the effect of this will be to take off the edge of national prejudice and weaken the feeling which regards them as a separate and alien race.

Mr. Owen writes, after a thorough investigation of his theme, with rare discrimination, freedom from extreme and untenable opinions, and a dispassionate temperance in the expression of his convictions. His book makes its appearance at an opportune moment, and may cordially be commended to every reader who wishes to form an enlightened and humane judgment on a question of vital national importance.

LITERARY ITEMS.

M. Louis Roveil, a young French author, being in London, lately happened to meet with an English novel which he found interesting. [illegible] ed, he applied to the publisher and obtained the necessary permission. Having finished his task, he offered his translation to M. Dentu, who, on reading the first page, exclaimed, "Why, you have actually been translating Paul Féval's 'Fils du Diable' into French!" and such was really the case. So that it would appear that the London publisher, after translating the work into English without permission, had authorized M. Roveil to turn it back again into French. Paris publishers are not all quite so acute as the famous pamphlet-publisher, Dentu. Messrs. Michel Lévy Frères, of the Rue Vivienne, published, months ago, "L'Anglais Timide," par Charles Mathews, the title-page announcing that all rights were reserved. Messrs. Lévy did not clearly know that "L'Anglais Timide" was a very literal translation of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's "Cool as a Cucumber," coolly set forth as an original work by Mr. Mathews.

At Paris an autograph of Tasso has been sold, written by the poet of the "Gerusalemme Liberata," in the twenty-sixth year of his age. It is worded as follows: "I, the undersigned, hereby acknowledge to have received from Abraham Levi 25 lire, for which he holds in pledge a sword of my father's, 6 shirts, 4 sheets, and 2 table covers. March 2, 1570. Torquato Tasso."

There is a great stir at present among the clergy of the Grand Duchy of Baden, owing to the publication of a book by Professor Shenkel, which has caused no little astonishment even in free-thinking Germany. The volume bears the title of "Character-Bild Jesu," and professes to give a historical representation of the life of Jesus. About 150 of the clergy of the duchy have signed a protest, calling upon the authorities to dismiss Professor Shenkel from his present office in the University; but a counter-movement has been got up by his friends on the other side; and the prevailing opinion is that the professor will not be removed, but will continue to be allowed to prepare candidates for the clerical office. The attempt made in this book is to account for all the miraculous events of the Gospel by the theory of myths.

An innovation, slight in itself, but which in a few years may revolutionize the outward appearance of current literature, has very recently been made in the binding of new books. Three hundred years ago, books were issued from the press in pigskin and calf; a century later, sheepskin was employed; and toward the close of the last century, Dutch paper-boards protected books as they issued from the press. During the past thirty years, cloth has been the favorite material; but this has so increased in price, owing to the American war, that an enterprising English firm has conceived the idea of forming a paper substance having all the strength and flexibility of cloth, to take its place on the outside of books. This substance appears to receive gilt impressions with the distinctness of morocco, and, as it can be washed with soap and water when dirty, it may be surmised that, hereafter, the phrase "musty literature" will fall into disuse. It is said that its cost will be something like one-half of the present price of embossed cloth.

Mr. George Offor, a gentleman well known for his literary tastes, and his extensive and accurate knowledge of early English "black-letter" literature died near London on the 7th inst. In times gone by, Mr. Offor was a bookseller upon Tower Hill, where by his industry and correct literary judgment, he amassed in a brief period a very considerable fortune. For a long while Mr. Offor's collection of early-printed English Bibles has been one of the most celebrated in the kingdom, eminent divines of all sects availing themselves of his liberality in allowing them to collate those passages which are so variously rendered in different editions of the Scriptures. Some editions of the New Testament, printed about 1540, are, we believe, quite unique. There was another speciality in the late bookseller's library, which was equally important, and perhaps still more valued for its unique character;—the tracts and books given to the world by John Bunyan, the author of "The Pilgrim's Progress." Mr. Offor was a Baptist, and in early life commenced gathering the stray pamphlets and rudely-printed literary efforts of "the Divine Tinker." His collection of these, and of the early and all-but unique editions of Bunyan's masterpiece, was the most remarkable ever formed. Many years ago, this gentleman issued, through the Hanserd Knollys Society, a very extensive "Life of Bunyan," with reprints of some of his less-known pieces. This was shortly followed by the then supposed complete "Works of John Bunyan," in three large volumes. Mr Offor also edited one of the best of the popular editions of "The Pilgrim's Progress," giving, in an admirably-written Life, many particulars of the allegorist which were not previously known. One of the last editorial duties undertaken by him was the revision of a new edition of the very curious "Profitable Meditations between Christ and a Sinner," written by Bunyan when in prison at Bedford, to support his wife and family. Mr. Offor gloried in the sturdy old Puritans and other Dissenters of the Commonwealth period, and in his own personal appearance strongly reminded one of the religious patriarchs of that line. He was seventy years of age at the time of his decease. His valuable library will, in all probability, be sold by auction during the next season.

Miss Catherine Sinclair, the well-known authoress died on the 6th of August at the residence of her brother, Archdeacon Sinclair, at Kensington, in her sixty-fifth year. She was the daughter of Sir John Sinclair, the great Scottish agriculturist, and author of the "Statistical Account of Scotland," and many other works. Miss Sinclair wrote "Charlie Seymour," "Lives of the Cæsars," "Modern Accomplishments," "Modern Society," and 'Holiday Homes,'—all of which enjoyed a full share of popularity. She also wrote, leveled against the Tractarian party in the Church, "Priest and Curate," "Popish Legends," &c.; beside other works, all of which show considerable originality—"Business of Life," "Lord and Lady Harcourt," "Beatrice; or Unknown Relations," "The Cabman's Holiday," "Cross Purposes," "Sketches of Scotland," and "Sketches of Wales." The latter part of her life was principally devoted to ministering to the instruction and comfort of the poor. She caused seats and fountains to be erected in the most crowded thoroughfares of her native city, and delivered lectures to the lower classes. Many of her books have been reprinted here and enjoyed an extensive popularity.

The rumor that the first volume of Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar" having been finished and destroyed again is positively contradicted. The MS. is still being set up in the imperial library, and the type stands completely ready for the printing off as soon as the fiat shall go forth.

An autograph mania has, in Paris, taken the place of the recent postage-stamp fever. The publication issued there, devoted to *fac similes* of the handwriting of eminent people, has a wide circulation, and contains many letters of a literary value, which are not simply curious for the evidence they afford of mere penmanship. How characteristic is this anecdote of Casimir Delavigne!—A poor literary man wrote to him, in 1832, to beg for a loan of money. It unluckily happened that the day the letter fell into Delavigne's hands they were empty; so he replied, stating the circumstances which [illegible] He signed his name, and [illegible] the letter, when his conscience appealed to him in charity's name not to turn off the suitor empty-handed. He took his pen again, and added this touching postscript: "Sir, I cannot resist the painful emotion I experience. I send you the only object of value I possess. It is a repeater watch, which I beg you will use in any way you may please. You will not deprive me of it, for I shall not use it again; it would remind me every hour of the day that an unhappy man appealed to me in vain when I still possessed the means of being useful to him."

A correspondent of a London journal gives some amusing particulars of M. Pier Angelo Fiorentino, the Italian literateur of Paris, recently deceased. "It appears that he came to Paris in 1828 or 1829; "he quitted Naples with one hundred dollars in his pocket, which he had amassed by dint of incredible effort, and reached Paris with twenty dollars and a handsome gold watch in his possession; the watch soon went to the pawnbroker's. He took a miserable garret chamber on the sixth floor of a house in the Rue Richelieu, and, borrowing some books of his porter's wife, he began to study French. He then set to work to write an article for *La Presse*. He says: 'I wrote it in half an hour; I was twenty nights and twenty days in translating it; for I had no dictionary, and I was obliged to hunt in odd volumes, which I knew almost by heart, for equivalent words and phrases, that I might endeavor to succeed in making myself understood in a foreign language.' The article was successful, and opened the columns of *La Presse* to him. He met, in the office of this newspaper, M. Alexandre Dumas, whom he had known at Naples." The novelist proposed to him to become his literary copartner; the proposition was joyfully accepted, and a long and very remunerative business relationship was the result. The fortune which M. Fiorentino had accumulated is estimated at nearly £30,000, while his collection of trinkets and books is valued at £8,000 or £10,000 more. Unfortunately, the name he has left behind him is not so bright as it might have been. Many stories are in circulation relative to the black mail which he was in the habit of levying upon persons connected with the stage, and about whom he occasionally wrote in his musical criticisms and articles in the *Constitutionnel*. In 1847, some allusion to the practice was made by M. Achard, in *L'Assemblée Nationale*, and a duel was the result, in which M. Achard was very severely wounded by his opponent's sword.

There is one curious instance of an original thinker who did not like rambling—at least country rambling—Charles Lamb. But no man was less under guideship, and the manner in which he stood by his city walks and associations was bold and original. A friend to whom he maintained that all the world should be "Town," asked him where his favorite peas would grow then. True to his principles, he answered promptly, "On the roofs of the houses." He infused similar notions into his friend Talfourd; but behold the force of truth! Talfourd came to Scotland, and meeting with some good fellows there, took to wandering. He did so rather awkwardly, as old beginners will—trying, for instance, to get to the top of Mont Blanc, but failing. Had he "taken to the hill" some twenty years earlier, he might have been living now to cheer the world with his kindly smile and glittering wit.

A curious letter has been recently sold in London—one written by Peg Woffington, the theatrical beauty of the last century, who, as her contemporaries asserted, could not write. There, however, the letter was, at an auction-room, with the signature at foot, and extending to two full—not modern note-paper size, certainly, but—large folio pages. The epistle is directed "For Master Thomas Robinson, at Goodwood, in Sussex," and is full of amusing banter, Peg alluding to her famous "breeches" character of Sir Harry Wildair. The letter is considered unique, and it realized a very large sum. The statement that Peg Woffington could not write was asserted of most of the gay actresses of the last and preceding centuries. Of Nell Gwynne it was said that she could neither read nor write; but an autograph note, discovered a short time since showed that she could express herself on paper, although a dismally-scrawled E. G., with full stops at every bend of the initials, was all that Mr. Peter Cunningham could find to reproduce in *fac-simile* in his little "Story of Nell Gwynne." Those persons who have read Charles Reade's "*Novels*" will remember what that author has told us of Peg's beauty, talent, generosity, and indiscretions. She is said to have been the first female who acted male characters on the English stage.

The great National Welsh Eisteddfod has just been held a Llandudno, in a splendid pavilion erected for the occasion, calculated to accommodate 6,000 persons. In his address, Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, the President, said, "The origin, I believe, of this institution was what was called a Gorsedd, or council of bards. That council of bards not only made laws and regulations for themselves, but at that time for nearly the whole country. The Gorsedd ceased to have existence about sixty years after the birth of Christ. The Eisteddfod succeeded the Gorsedd; and it is a very singular and a very interesting coincidence that, within one mile of the place where they were now met, the first Eisteddfod was held, presided over by the then King of North Wales. At that Eisteddfod the bards were assembled in poetical contest." It was his firm conviction that that meeting would date 1,300 years ago, and it had been continued without interruption, he might almost say, until this day. The usual demonstrations then took place, poems were recited, and prizes awarded.

It is not generally known that Mr. Tennyson is indebted to Mr. Thomas Woolner, the sculptor, and the author of the recently-published volume of pleasant poems, for the story and the plot of "Enoch Arden." Mr. Woolner was a guest at Farringford, the Laureate's home in the Isle of Wight, and told the story as having, in the main, actually occurred. The poet was struck with the simple yet startling narrative, and determined to make it the groundwork of the poem which has just appeared.

Miss Katharine Southey, the third and only unmarried daughter of the poet, died on the 12th of August of congestion of the brain, at Lairthwaite Cottage, Keswick, aged fifty-four. By her death a civil list pension of 100*l.* per annum reverts to the Crown. She was buried on Tuesday in Crostwaithe churchyard, under the shade of Skiddaw, where already repose her father and mother, and brother Herbert, the eldest-born, and her sisters Emma and Isabel.

We Mean to Fight it Out.

BY "MILES O'REILLY."

We have heard the Rebels yell,
We have heard the Union shout,
We have weighed the matter very well,
And mean to fight it out;
In victory's happy glow,
In the gloom of utter rout,
We have pledged ourselves—"Come weal or wo,
By heaven! we fight it out."

'Tis now to late to question
What brought the war about;
'Tis a thing of pride and passion,
And we mean to fight it out.
Let the "big wigs" use the pen,
Let them caucus, let them spout,
We are half a million weaponed men,
And mean to fight it out.

Our dead, our loved, are crying
From many a stormed redoubt,
In the swamps and trenches lying—
"O, comrades, fight it out!
'Twas our comfort as we fell
To hear your gathering shout,
Rolling back the Rebels' weaker yell—
God speed you, fight it out!"

The negro—free or slave—
We care no pin about,
But for the flag our fathers gave
We mean to fight it out;
And while that banner brave
One Rebel rag shall flout,
With volleying arm and flashing glaive,
By heaven! we fight it out!

O, we've heard the Rebel yell,
We have heard the Union shout,
We have weighed the matter very well,
And mean to fight it out:
In the flush of perfect triumph
And the gloom of utter rout,
We have sworn on many a bloody field,
"We mean to fight it out!" [Harper's Weekly.

Letter of Gen. Butler to Robert Ould—Colored Soldiers.

The publication in the rebel papers of Mr. Ould's statement concerning the exchange of prisoners of war (given in the Third Edition of the *Evening Post* yesterday), has led Gen. Butler to make public the following reply, in which the whole question is discussed:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA. AND N. C.,
IN THE FIELD, August—, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, *Commissioner of Exchange:*

SIR: Your note to Major Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, under date of 17th of August, has been referred to me.

You therein state that Maj. Mulford has several times proposed to exchange prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man, and that "the offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners;" and that "this proposal has been heretofore declined by the Confederate authorities." That you now consent to the above proposition, and agree to deliver to you [Maj. Mulford] the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity will be the first delivered, where it is practicable.

From a slight incongruity in your phraseology, but more perhaps from the antecedent action of your authorities, and because of your acceptance to it, I am in doubt whether you have stated the propositions with entire accuracy.

It is true a proposition was made both by Major Mulford and by myself, as agents of exchange, to exchange all prisoners of war taken by either belligerent party, man for man, officer for officer, of equal rank, or their equivalents. It was made by me as early as the first of the winter of 1863-64, and has not been accepted. In May last I forwarded to you a note, desiring to know whether the Confederate authorities intended to treat colored soldiers of the United States Army as prisoners of war. To that inquiry no answer has yet been made. To avoid all possible misapprehension or mistake hereafter as to your offer now, will you now say whether you mean by "prisoners held in captivity," colored men, duly enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, who have been captured by the Confederate forces; and if your authorities are willing to exchange all soldiers so mustered into the United States Army, whether colored or otherwise, and the officers commanding them, man for man, officer for officer?

At an interview which was held between yourself and the agent of exchange on the part of the United States, at Fortress Monroe, in March last, you will do me the favor to remember the principal discussion turned upon this very point; you, on behalf of the Confederate government, claimed the right to hold all negroes, who had heretofore been slaves and not emancipated by their masters, enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, when captured by your forces, not as prisoners of war, but upon capture to be turned over to their supposed masters or claimants, whoever they might be, to be held by them as slaves.

By the advertisements in your newspapers, calling upon masters to come forward and claim these men so captured, I suppose that your authorities still adhere to that claim—that is to say, that whenever a colored soldier of the United States is captured by you, upon whom any claim can be made by any person residing within the States now in insurrection, such soldier is not to be treated as a prisoner of war, but is to be turned over to his supposed owner or claimant, and put at such labor or service as that owner or claimant may choose, and the officers in command of such soldiers, in the language of a supposed act of the Confederate States, are to be turned over to the Governors of States, upon requisitions, for the purpose of being punished by the laws of such States for acts done in war in the armies of the United States.

You must be aware that there is still a proclamation by Jefferson Davis, claiming to be Chief Executive of the Confederate States, declaring in substance that all officers of colored troops mustered into the service of the United States were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but were to be turned over for punishment to the Governors of States.

I am reciting these public acts from memory, and will be pardoned for not giving the exact words, although I believe I do not vary the substance and effect.

These declarations on the part of those whom you represent yet remain unrepealed, unannulled, unrevoked, and must therefore be still supposed to be authoritative. By your acceptance of our proposition, is the Government of the United States to understand that these several claims, enactments and proclaimed declarations are to be given up, set aside, revoked, and held for naught by the Confederate authorities, and that you are ready and willing to exchange man for man those colored soldiers of the United States, duly mustered and enrolled as such, who have heretofore been claimed as slaves by the Confederate States, as well as white soldiers?

If this be so, and you are so willing to exchange these colored men claimed as slaves, and you will so officially inform the Government of the United States, then, as I am instructed, a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be removed.

As I informed you personally, in my judgment, it is neither consistent with the policy, dignity, or honor of the United States, upon any consideration, to allow those who, by our laws solemnly enacted, are made soldiers of the Union, and who have been duly enlisted, enrolled, and mustered such soldiers—who have borne arms in behalf of this country, and who have been captured while fighting in vindication of the rights of that country, not to be treated as prisoners of war, and remain unexchanged, and in the service of those who claim them as masters; and I cannot believe that the Government of the United States will ever be found to consent to so gross a wrong.

Pardon me if I understood you in supposing that your acceptance of our proposition does not in good faith mean to include all the soldiers of the Union, and that you still intend, if your acceptance is agreed to, to hold the colored soldiers of the Union unexchanged, and at labor or service, because I am informed that very lately, almost contemporaneously with this offer on your part to exchange prisoners, and which seems to include all prisoners of war, the Confederate authorities have made a declaration that the negroes hitherto held to service by owners in the States of Delaware, Maryland and Missouri are to be treated as prisoners of war when captured in arms in the service of the United States. Such declaration that a part of the colored soldiers of the United States were to be prisoners of war would seem most strongly to imply that others were not to be so treated, or in other words, that colored men from the insurrectionary States are to be held to labor and returned to their masters, if captured by the Confederate forces while duly enrolled and mustered into and actually in the armies of the United States.

In the view which the Government of the United States takes of the claim made by you to the persons and services of these negroes, it is not to be supported upon any principle of national or municipal law.

Looking upon these men only as property, upon your theory of property in them, we do not see how this claim can be made, certainly not how it can be yielded. It is believed to be a well-settled rule of international law, and a custom and part of the laws of war, that the capture of movable property vests the title to that property in the captor, and therefore when one belligerent gets into full possession property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other belligerent, the owner of that property is at once divested of his title, which rests in the belligerent government capturing and holding such possession. Upon this rule of international law all civilized nations have acted, and by it both belligerents have dealt with all property, save slaves, taken from each other during the present war.

If the Confederate forces capture a number of horses from the United States, the animals immediately are claimed to be, and, as we understand it, become the property of the Confederate authorities.

If the United States capture any movable property in the rebellion, by our regulations and laws, in conformity with international law and the laws of war, such property is turned over to our Government as its property. Therefore, if we obtain possession of that species of property known to the laws of the insurrectionary states as slaves, why should there be any doubt that that property, like any other, vests in the United States.

If the property in the slave does so vest, then the "*jus disponendi*," the right of disposing of that property, rests in the United States.

Now the United States have disposed of the property which they have acquired by capture in slaves taken by them, by giving that right of property to the man himself, to the slave, that is, by emancipating him and declaring him free forever, so that if we have not mistaken the principles of international law and the laws of war, we have no slaves in the armies of the United States. All are free men, being made so in such a manner as we have chosen to dispose of our property in them we acquired by capture.

Slaves being captured by us, and the right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property has been disposed of by us by manumitting them, as has always been the acknowledged right of the owner to do to his slave. The manner in which we dispose of our property while it is in our possession cannot be questioned by you.

Nor is the case altered if the property is not actually captured in battle, but comes either voluntarily or involuntarily from the belligerent owner into the possession of the other belligerent.

I take it no one would doubt the right of the United States to a drove of Confederate mules, or a herd of Confederate cattle, which should wander or rush across the Confederate lines into the lines of the United States army. So it seems to me, treating the negro as property merely, if that piece of property passes the Confederate lines, and comes into the lines of the United States, that property is as much lost to its owner in the Confederate States as would be the mule or ox, the property of the resident of the Confederate States, which should fall into our hands.

If, therefore, the principles of international law and the laws of war used in this discussion are correctly stated, then it would seem that the deduction logically flows therefrom, in natural sequence, that the Confederate States can have no claims upon the negro soldiers captured by them from the armies of the United States, because of their former ownership of them by their citizens or subjects, and only claim such as result, under the laws of war, from their capture merely.

Do the Confederate authorities claim the right to reduce to a state of slavery free men, prisoners of war captured by them? This claim our fathers fought against under Bainbridge and Decatur, when set up by the Barbary powers on the northern shore of Africa, about the year 1800, and in 1864 their children will hardly yield it upon their own soil.

This point I will not pursue further, because I understand you to repudiate the idea that you will reduce free men to slaves because of capture in war, and that you base the claim of the Confederate authorities to reënslave our negro soldiers, when captured by you, upon the "*jus post liminii*," or that principle of the law of nations which rehabilitates the former owner with his property taken by an enemy, when such property is recovered by the forces of his own country.

Or, in other words, you claim that by the laws of nations and of war, when property of the subjects of one belligerent power, captured by the forces of the other belligerent, is recaptured by the armies of the former owner, then such property is to be restored to its prior possessor, as if it had never been captured, and, therefore, under this principle your authorities propose to restore to their masters the slaves which heretofore belonged to them which you may capture from us.

But this post luminiary right under which you claim to act, as understood and defined by all writers on national law, is applicable simply to immovable property, and that, too, only after the complete resubjugation of that portion of the country in which the property is situated, upon which this right fastens itself. By the laws and customs of war this right has never been applied to moveable property.

True it is, I believe, that the Romans attempted to apply it to the case of slaves, but for 2,000 years no other nation has attempted to set up this right as ground for treating slaves differently from other property.

But the Romans even refused to re-enslave men captured from opposing belligerents in a civil war, such as ours unhappily is.

Consistently, then, with any principle of the law of nations, treating slaves as property merely, it would seem to be impossible for the Government of the United States to permit the negroes in their ranks to be re-enslaved when captured or treated otherwise than prisoners of war.

I have forborne, sir, in this discussion, to argue the questions upon any other or different grounds of right than those adopted by your authorities in claiming the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner-stone. Of course it is not profitable, in settling a question of exchange of prisoners of war, to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very corner-stone of their attempted political edifice. Therefore I have admitted all the considerations which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and dealt with him upon the Confederate theory of property only.

I unite with you most cordially, sir, in desiring a speedy settlement of all these questions, in view of the great suffering endured by our prisoners in the hands of your authorities, of which you so feelingly speak. Let me ask, in view of that suffering, why you have delayed eight months to answer a proposition which by now accepting you admit to be right, just and humane, allowing that suffering to continue so long? One cannot help thinking, even at the risk of being deemed uncharitable, that the benevolent sympathies of the Confederate authorities have been lately stirred by the depleted condition of their armies, and a desire to get into the field to affect the present campaign, the hale, hearty and well-fed prisoners held by the United States in exchange for the half-starved, sick, emaciated and unserviceable soldiers of the United States now languishing in your prisons. The events of this war, if we did not know it before, have taught us that it is not the Northern portion of the American people alone who know how to drive sharp bargains.

The wrongs, indignities and privations suffered by our soldiers would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, except to barter away the honor and faith of the government of the United States, which has been so solemnly pledged to the colored soldiers in its ranks.

Consistently with national faith and justice we cannot relinquish this position. With your authorities it is a question of property merely. It seems to address itself to you in this form. Will you suffer your soldier, captured in fighting your battles, to be in confinement for months, rather than release him by giving him for that which you call a piece of property, and which we are willing to accept as a man?

You certainly appear to place less value upon your soldier than you do upon your negro. I assure you, much as we of the North are accused of loving property, our citizens would have no difficulty in yielding up any piece of property they have in exchange for one of their brothers or sons languishing in your prisons. Certainly there could be no doubt that they would do so were that piece of property less in value than five thousand dollars in Confederate money, which is believed to be the price of an able-bodied negro in the insurrectionary States.

Trusting that I may receive such a reply to the questions propounded in this note as will lead to a speedy resumption of the negotiations for a full exchange of prisoners, and a delivery of them to their respective authorities, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

The Empress Josephine, Napoleon's first wife, is to have a statue in Paris, on the square before the Alma Bridge.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

New-England Agricultural Show.

The important and interesting exhibition was [held] on the grounds of the Hampden County Agricultural Society, at Springfield, Mass. Among its most valuable features have been the evening meetings for discussing farming topics, of which we here give a brief and partial account. The first of these meetings was on the evening of Sept. 7:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7, 1864.

The subject of discussion for this evening was "cattle-breeding," and it was ably opened by Dr. Geo. B. Loring, President of the Society. One of the points laid down by him, was the adaptation of business to locality, and particularly what kind of cattle are suitable for a location, taking into account the character of his soil, the food that he can produce; the shelter necessary for the winter; and his contiguity to market towns, because upon some farms, the owner cannot afford to keep any kind of cattle, unless it might be some particular breed that would sell at high prices. Dr. Loring laid down the rule that no bad breed of cattle will pay for keeping upon any New-England farm. The farmer should study the organization of animals, and see that he has those that will prove profitable. About in- and in-breeding, the Doctor contended that it was better to breed from relatives than to go out of the family and breed from inferior animals. He instanced some of the English breeders, and Gen. Hammond, of Vermont, and his success in breeding in and in to get the very best fine-wool sheep in this country. This success has led the Doctor to advocate the system of in and in breeding. He would always be careful to select males of superior quality, because it is to them that we owe all great improvement. One of the most important matters in commencing to build up a breed is to commence with heifers. Never select a cow that has been bred to an inferior male, if you wish to obtain a first-rate calf from a superior sire. If you do, it may be all labor lost.

The President, upon taking his seat, called up Prof. Agassiz, who said that he had paid some attention to the law of breeding, and his opinion was that the first connection of the female in breeding fixes a character upon her that is never got rid of. He has made experiments upon several inferior animals, such as dogs, rabbits, etc., that confirm this theory, and proves it of the highest importance to see that the male in the first instance is exactly right. The Professor illustrates his theory by a variety of anecdotes. Under certain circumstances the farmer desires to breed particular sexes. This he believes may be done. It is now done in Switzerland. On one farm that Prof. A. visited the owner produced heifers or bulls, just as he desired. If the law was understood here, what an advantage it would be to American farms.

Solon Robinson asked the question of the Professor, as a physiologist, and of farmers and breeders, as practical men, if the fact was not sufficiently established to act upon, that as a general rule, when the male is in a more vigorous condition than the female, the progeny will be male. He related an instance of a ram that broke the bounds of his pasture and swam a large stream, and got with a flock of sheep, and from that one night eighty lambs resulted, and nearly all of them ewes. He also instanced the fact, that Alderney calves have a large preponderance of males. The president said that the bulls of this breed are noted for their great vigor, and the cows for the reverse. Mr. Drew, of Boston, related a case in confirmation of this theory, where twenty-one out of twenty-two calves were male. Several other gentlemen spoke to the same point. To others, the theory was quite new.

Prof. Agassiz said that farmers must be careful not to mistake fatness, or sleek appearance, for what is real vigor in the animal organism. In relation to the power of farmers to breed any particular characteristic, he gave some very interesting cases of his experiments in this line with the rabbit—an animal well adapted to experimenting with, because its period is so short, and it is not expensive. He found that in seven generations he could entirely change the color, breeding them back to the original gray, and forward to various fancy colors.

Mr. Chapin, one of the proprietors of the Massasoit House—who is as good a farmer as he is tavern-keeper—said that the theory about Alderney bulls may be correct, but he had observed in all cases where the desire of the female was very intense, that the issue was male. He thought that it was measurably in the power of the farmer to regulate the production of sexes.

Mr. Gold, of West Cornwall, Ct., said that one of the best sheep-breeders of his acquaintance lays it down as a rule to breed from a young buck, to alter or improve the quality of the fleece, or where wool is the leading object; but if breeding for mutton is the leading point, then use bucks of mature age.

Mr. Peters, of Southboro, Worcester county, said that he had observed the fact that his heifers produced more females than males, when they were apparently in a very vigorous condition.

Mr. Andrews, of Connecticut, replied to the position of the President in regard to the in-and-in breeding, that it was contrary to all his experience. He is a Devon breeder, and he is sure that all successful breeders of that class of stock, have abjured in and in breeding. He also contended that there is no longer any necessity of importing Devon cattle, except for the purpose of crossing, as Connecticut has the best Devons in the world.

Mr. Booth, of Springfield, contended for the necessity of having good females as well as males to produce a good strain of cattle.

The President very strongly urged farmers not to breed from young males. It ruins the animals and spoils the breed in a few years. There is a great necessity for more attention to this subject.

Doct. E. Holmes, editor of *The Maine Farmer*, said this discussion tends toward one of the most important points that farmers can talk about. With him it is a theory that a mere artificial breed of animals like the Durhams, are injured by in and in breeding, but a race like the Alderneys or the Buffalo race are not. The artificial breed "tracks back;" the race remains permanent. He instanced the fact that the Alderney race of cattle are still found in Canada, where they have been bred in and in two hundred years. He related a curious case of a stock of cattle in Maine, marking back to an ancestor of thirty-five years previous.

Prof. Agassiz said that the subject of races and breeds was not properly understood. The race has fixed characteristics. The breed can be altered at pleasure.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7, 1864.

The question announced for next evening by the President was sheep-husbandry, and particularly what breed would be most profitable for New-England farms. The President contended that New-England generally could not afford to keep sheep for the purpose of producing meat. For himself, he advocates fine-wool-husbandry as suitable and profitable for such a soil and climate as this. He would not pretend to say that it is unprofitable in some localities to raise South Down or Cotswold breeds, but he would say that meat can be made cheaper at the West. The whole country is well suited to the production of wool, because there is so much land suitable only for sheep-walks. He thinks all the New-England States can be advanced more in agricultural improvement, by the introduction of fine-wooled sheep, than by any other means. He believes that any other breed will deteriorate, and he instanced several cases. He said that we have much pasture-land that does not yield one per cent., which would yield ten per cent. by a judicious system of fine wool sheep-husbandry. To pursue the course followed in some districts where the artificial breeds of long wool sheep are kept, would never answer for New-England. A breed that can live upon the rough pastures of the country, would be universally profitable. With such a breed, Vermont has competed with and beaten all Europe. With a mutton-breed it would be impossible to compete with the mutton sheep of England. The speaker related his own experience in this branch of farming, and showed that it was very profitable in Eastern Massachusetts. One of the best laws of Massachusetts is a tax upon dogs, and farmers ought to vote their thanks to the Legislature for this excellent law, for it is a thorough protection to sheep-husbandry.

L. F. Allen, of Black Rock, N. Y., being called upon by the President, said that he came to learn about New-England farming, not to teach. His experience in sheep husbandry has been with mutton-breeds, but it has been upon a different soil. Still, he has observed to-day, in coming here from Albany, that there is a great deal of land which, if properly cultivated by under-draining, would procure food for any kind of stock. But he was willing to acknowledge that the mutton-breeds are not as profitable here as they are in England, yet he believed that a cross of South Down upon Merino will make good mutton, and be profitable too, upon rough New-England pastures. He knows that the Spanish Merino sheep have been greatly improved in this country, yet he thinks that a large part of the great profits of fine wool sheep-growers has come from selling sheep at enormous prices, and not by selling wool. Mr. Allen contended strongly that New England farmers can keep mutton producing sheep, and make as much or more profit in that way than by the best fine-wool breed. He is sure that sheep-husbandry is more profitable for New-England than any other system of agriculture.

Prof. Agassiz said that he could not enter upon the poetical part of the question, but there was one fact in relation to the history of the breeds of sheep worthy of attention. Over 700 years before our era sheep were kept in Spain for their wool, and the probability is that the fine-wooled breeds are very ancient, and these fine-wool breeds are derived from stock natural to the mountains, and that indicates New-England as a proper locality for the Merino. The habitat of the coarse-wooled breed is the plains.

Mr. Gold, West Cornwall, Conn., said that he was almost afraid now to advocate the breeding of mutton sheep after hearing the argument of the President. Since the introduction of mutton breeds the estimation of mutton has very much advanced among the people. If there is a reason why these breeds will not flourish in New-England it is because we do not generally understand the principles of sheep-breeding. He has kept these breeds upon the hill lands of Litchfield County, Conn., for fifteen years with success. He is sure that sheep husbandry is the only thing that will bring full success to New-England.

Joshua Leavitt, Berkshire county, said that he had tried fine wool sheep in a small way, and he had found that a cross of Merino sheep upon the native stock of the country made as fine mutton as he had ever seen in England.

Mr. Angir gave the results of purchasing seven South-Down sheep and eight lambs, at a cost of $62. The average clip was 44 pounds of wool, which sold at 60 cents per pound, which, added to the value of the sheep, made a profit of $12 80 over the cost of feeding, besides the pasturage, and for that they have done more good than harm, for they eat out the wild carrots and blackberries.

Mr. Saxton, Addison Co., Vermont, said that he did not know a man in Vermont who had not improved his condition by keeping Merino sheep.

Mr. Andrews, West Roxbury, purchased 100 head common sheep in 1862, and a Cotswold buck, that made the flock average 8¼ lbs. of wool at the last shearing. In 1863 he sold enough to pay all cost and keeping, and left him 141 head on hand. The next year he sold 80 sheep at $8 a head, and 10 at a lower rate, leaving a flock of 40 head. Folding sheep upon mowing land he has found very beneficial. It is the most economical method of manuring land.

Mr. Sawyer, of Webster, N. H., gave his experience and so did several others, to show the profitableness of sheep husbandry in New-England.

Solon Robinson urged New-England farmers to pursue the course that has been found so profitable in the vicinity of New-York city; that is, buying western flocks of ewes in autumn, and breeding them with a full-blood Southdown ram, by which early lambs are produced, which sell at high prices, and generally one or two cents a pound more than common-breed lambs. Then the sheep are kept in good pasture until fat, and sold to the butcher, and a new flock bought for the next year's operations. By this the farmer makes $7 or $8 a head upon the ewes for one year's keeping, and at the same time improves his farm. Mr. R. also called particular attention to "Geddes' Wool-Press," now on exhibition in the implement tent, as one of the most simple and convenient contrivances for doing up fleeces. As it is not patented, any farmer can make one for himself.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, August 30.—There was a very full meeting of the club to-day, and a very interesting one. Members who had been off on a summer vacation of several weeks were evidently pleased to meet each other in good health and cheerful countenances. Alderman ELY, the chairman, made a very pleasant opening address, acknowledging the obligations of all present to an overruling Providence, for the present most encouraging prospects of farmers in almost all parts of the country. Where all was gloom and doubt, during the great drouth, now all is gladness. The chairman thought that this club should express thankfulness for many blessings enjoyed by its members this summer. In this sentiment all present cheerfully concurred.

We will now, said the chairman, take up some of the accumulated business of the recess of our meetings. Notwithstanding all the efforts of Mr. ROBINSON to give the outside members a hearing every week, there is now such an accumulation of "letters from the people," that some of them will have to lie over, or receive but a very cursory notice. Some of these letters will now be read and discussed.

Barren Fruit Trees—PELEG WILBOUR, Coventry, R. I., wants to know what will make barren fruit trees bear? He has a black mulberry that blossoms full every year, yet gives no fruit. "He had a mountain ash barren fifteen years, and was disposed to cut it down; but finally it has commenced bearing. Will the mulberry do so, or can anything be done to make it bear?" The chairman said that he had seen people bend down and fasten limbs of fruit trees to induce them to bear. He should like to know whether the plan was one worth following. Mr. CARPENTER said that many fruit trees while young and vigorous remain long without bearing. It is necessary that something should be done to check the flow of sap, and bringing the limbs into a pendent position sometimes produces this effect, or induces them to be fruitful.

Mr. BERGEN dissented from this doctrine as a law, because it is the nature of some fruit trees to grow all the branches upright. This is particularly the case with the Buffum pear. He has been picking pears to-day of other varieties, and observed particularly that some of the most upright branches were the most fruitful. As to the black mulberry, he would like to inquire whether it was worth fruiting. He did not know of any, except Downing's Seedling, that was valuable as a fruit tree, and that is really so. SOLON ROBINSON suggested that MR. BERGEN was probably not acquainted with a variety of black mulberry common in Westchester county, supposed to have been brought by the Huguenots to New Rochelle. It is very good, though not as good as Downing's, nor does the fruit grow as large. The chairman stated that on an island at Norwalk there are some large trees of this variety of mulberry, which are exceedingly fruitful.

Canada Thistles.—J. W. CHADWICK, Jonesville, Mich., in answer to some inquiries how to kill Canada thistles, assures the club that he has, while living in the State of New-York, where they were plenty, repeatedly destroyed whole fields of them by pulling four times during summer. Dr. Trimble and Mr. Williams both confirmed this opinion, and Mr. Williams is sure that carefully mowing thistles in June will destroy them in two or three years.

Cabbage Fleas.—A. BOTHWELL, Carlton, Ohio, says that powdered lime sprinkled upon cabbage plants will surely kill the fleas. Mr. BERGEN says that ashes are certainly as good as lime, and probably any dry dust would would be equally effectual. JAMES K. FREW, Irish Ripple, Lawrence Co., Pa., says that he has proved this season that a brood of young chickens will kill cabbage fleas better than any other remedy that he has ever tried.

Japan Lilies.—Some beautiful specimens were exhibited by the Chairman and Secretary, and the Chairman stated that he had proved to his satisfaction that the plants are certainly hardy. He gave $5 for his first bulb, and placed it in a very exposed situation out-doors, for the purpose of testing its hardiness.

Soap Suds.—A sapient correspondent at New-Haven, Ct., sends the following questions:

"What should one do with "soap suds?"

"What is the effect of "soap suds" on the soil?"

He does not give his name, and for his information and that of others we would say that, as a general thing, the club never notices anonymous correspondents. In this case, we vary the rule, and answer: One of the best uses we know for soapsuds is to wash dirty linen; indeed, it answers very well for almost any fabric. We believe it is also sometimes used for washing dishes, pots and kettles. A lady present suggests that it is used for scrubbing floors and dirty children's faces. Probably the writer wished to know what should be done with soap suds after it had been used for domestic purposes. In a drouth it may be advantageously applied to any garden plant. Its effect upon the soil will be slightly fortilizing. It does cause the surface to bake, unless frequently stirred.

What is it?—A. L. JONES, Alliance, O., says: "I send you a deposit of some insect that I found upon a twig of one of my young apple trees this morning, which I suppose to be the method of reproducing itself. Is it an insect that is injurious to vegetation, and what is its history?" The specimen sent was a scale about as large as a dime, beautifully enamelled upon one side, with something that looked as if it might be seed pearls.

Dr. TRIMBLE.—This is a cluster of the eggs of the tent-caterpillar. They will hatch with the opening of the buds next Spring, on the limbs of apple trees and wild cherry, and sometimes on peach. All such trees should be examined for these clusters of shining eggs in Winter, when they can be easily seen and destroyed. This caterpillar is a grass-feeder, and large communities soon injure the tree and dwarf the fruit.

Large and Small Farms.—N. C. MEEKER, Dongola, Illinois, writes as follows:

"Your correspondent, H. H. Blake, of Iowa, at present before Petersburg—a soldier farmer, sharply criticises my statement that I could raise more produce from ten acres of land well manured than in ordinary farming can be raised from fifty acres. There is no doubt but for Illinois and Iowa prairie farming I was rather wild. But I wished to urge "the importance of manuring and working well a few acres. Kirkham's grammar used to tell us to aim our arrows at the sun; they would go farther than if aimed at objects which are lower.

"I still think that when my statement is applied to the older States, as I intended, and not to one or two States, it is correct. Very many of the farms there are so nearly worn out that their owners have hard work to live; some yearly run in debt, and as for having comfortable and elegant homes, as they should have, and educating their children well, they cannot. This result, by the way, is common in the West, where the land is good. The reason is, that for at least one year in three years there is an unfavorable season; it is too wet or too dry, and the profits of the good years are required to supply the losses of the bad one.

"Let me give an illustration of what I propose. Last fall I plowed nearly an acre of ground which was so poor that even clover would not grow on it, then gave a good coat of manure. This spring it was plowed and manured again. The expense was little. During June and July it was so dry that nothing would grow elsewhere, even on good ground. But here we had potatoes by the middle of June, and have had a plenty ever since, and besides have had cucumbers, squashes, cabbage, green corn and the like, in abundance, while my carrots have kept growing, and now that we are having a plenty of rain, they will do well. Without such ground we would have been destitute like our neighbors.

"I would say that on every farm, be it of forty, eighty or six hundred and forty acres, there should be a few acres well manured and cultivated; this piece many years will be found of more profit and service to the family than all the rest of the plowed ground.

"What every farmer wants, and he is unwise if he do not have it, is a piece of ground which he can depend upon, let the season be what it may. He wants ground where seeds always will come up quickly, where plants will grow from the first, right along, night and day, right along, where drought only will check the growth, where rain will produce wonderful changes, where insects cannot destroy the young leaves as fast as they grow, where the crop matures even though frosts come earlier than ever before known. They want ground that will be sure every time.

"Land simply rich, naturally rich, like our prairies, will not be enough. An acre of manured land on the naturally richest farm in Illinois, will yield astonishingly more than any other acre, particularly if it is unfavorable, for then it will beat it out of sight. There is some heart, some sense, some faith, founded on works, in putting labor on such land. The farmer will do his best. If he raise cabbage on it, he will have a fence which cattle will not break through, he will watch over it, he will show it to his visitors, he will get money from it. All this points to the conclusion that small farms can be made most profitable. Forty acres can be made to be an extensive farm.

"As regards getting manure, this is another question. Aside from the barnyard, there are large supplies. Last Spring, I got enough manure out of a few hollows in the woods to make an acre of poor ground rich, and in a week's time. I have made my barnyard small; all my cattle are put in it at night. The manure is scraped into piles—it should be done every morning. Some one would do me a service if he would come along with a rawhide and make me do it.

"Let me note, that in a recent letter I spoke of the chinchbug as flying past a doorway; like a mote I did not see the bug. Others told me it is of the size of the head of a pin, and this where it was doing its work. I have been told, since, that it is of the color and smell of a bedbug, and half its size."

In relation to chinch bugs, the *Galena Daily Gazette* of Aug. 5, says:

"The air in and about Galena has to-day been literally alive with chinch-bugs. As we write we can see from our window millions of them circling about in the air, and many of them are crawling over our table and on the office floor. The bridges across Galena River are covered with them. They are crawling in the streets, on the sidewalks, on the walls of houses and on the clothes of people walking the streets. We met several fair ladies to-day who were picking them out of their hair. The lice of Egypt bore no comparison to them. They have ruined the fields of grain and are now hunting for other plunder. If they continue to increase this productive region of country will be no better than a desert."

How to pack eggs for family use.—Mrs. L. W. SLAWSON, Kenosha, Wis., says she has kept eggs perfectly fresh and good till a year old in the following manner: she pours some wheat in the bottom of a barrel, and places the eggs, day by day as they are gathered, standing on the small end in this wheat. When that course is full, she pours another layer of wheat on the eggs, and repeats the process. When the barrel is full it is covered and placed in a dry cellar. The barrel stands upon the end without turning, and the eggs are taken out as wanted. She says that it is not only unnecessary to reverse the barrel when packed, as recommended by some members of the club, but that it is injurious.

What ails the Sorgo?—H. NICHOLS, Exeter, Ohio says that "during some of the hottest days of this Summer, when there was no wind to produce the effect, portions of many fields of sugar-cane fell to the ground. We call it melting down, we could stand and see it, one stalk after another fall; now the question is, was it the hot sun that caused it to fall. Amongst the many readers of THE TRIBUNE, perhaps some one can give some light upon the subject, for in these high-priced sugar times there are very many interested in the prospects of sweet from sorgo or sugar-cane."

Current Worms in Vermont.—CHARLES THOMPSON, St. Albans, Vt., gives the following interesting description of the pest of currant-growers in that section. He says:

"It would seem, from the description of the currant-worm, published in THE TRIBUNE of July 30th, that the insect which is eliciting so much attention in New York, does not belong to the same species as that which has become the pest of nearly half the gardens in this vicinity. I say half, because this insect is peculiar to certain localities. Some lots of bushes escape in part, others altogether. My patch of currants is divided in halves by two rows of gooseberries; the gooseberries and the currants on one side of them have, for three consecutive seasons, been infested with worms, while the other section of currants has thus far escaped altogether. There is also another patch of currants in the same field which has not been molested.

"This insect, if not a new species in creation, is certainly new here. It is in the larva state during the entire month of June, and is very ferocious. This worm is both a looper and hanger, is a little more than one inch and a quarter in length; its color is yellow-straw, with two rows of black spots on each side, about the size of the head of a pin, interspersed with fine spots of the same color; head white, eyes and teeth black; has six pectoral and four anal feet. The chrysalis, which is found in the mellow earth under the bushes, is a little less than half an inch in length; color reddish-brown. The miller comes out within six days after the disappearance of the worm. It has four wings; its color is light buff slightly tinged with spots of gray. From what I have seen of the nature and habits of this insect, I am inclined to think the miller lays her eggs in the sheath before she comes out of it. Whether this is so or not, there seems to be a question of migration involved, somewhat difficult of solution.

"I have thus far refrained from killing these worms, by crushing them, for the purpose of testing the various applications proposed by A., B. & Co., and have, by these appliances, saved my shrubs and their fruit, together with about one-half their foliage; but the currants are acrid, sour things, nearly worthless. The reason is obvious. The leaves are to a vegetable what the lungs are to an animal; it is through them that the albumen juice comes in contact with the oxygen of the atmosphere, forming the liber juice, which, in its descent, deposits the particles which go to make fruit and woody fiber. The destruction of these worms is, therefore, necessary to the growth of the plant and the perfection of its fruit. But the subject of destruction I will reserve for another article."

Western Prairie Flower Seeds.—J. WESTON, Briggsville, Marquette Co., Wis., says: "I send enclosed some seeds of the flowers I sent you, as mentioned in WEEKLY TRIBUNE, of August 13th. I have had many calls for seeds, but many forgot to enclose a stamp to return them the seeds. Though it is considerable trouble to get the seeds, especially the *Zephanesia*, yet I will send to all who are willing to pay their own postage."

This want of willingness to pay postage is wholly unpardonable. We have our full share of it. Scarcely a day passes without receiving letters from persons requesting information about their own business, yet they neglect to inclose stamp. They should enclose a stamped and directed envelope.

What Ails the Bees?—T. B. WHIPPLE, Lake City, Minn., says: "I had a swarm of bees come out in June; I put them into a hive made of boards after the fashion of what is called the box-hive. They stayed and worked in the hive over three weeks. They then came out on the outside for several days, as bees usually do before swarming, and left the hive entirely at last and lit. I put them into another hive, and they are yet to work apparently well. On examining the hive they left, I found several pounds of honey, about one-fourth of the hive filled with comb, some young bees started in the comb, and nothing that I could discover that was offensive, and now I have another swarm that has commenced coming out on to the outside of the hive the same as the others did. They left their hive once, after staying in it two nights, but made no comb or honey. I thought that some of the club could perhaps give the cause and prescribe a remedy; it is something new to me."—Perhaps some of the outside members can.

A new use for Washing Machines.—J. T. H. WAITE, Salisbury, Sommerset Co., Md., writes to Wm. M. Doty, of this city, as follows: "I have found a new use for the washing machine purchased of you, which I think should be made known to farmers. I washed my fleeces of wool quite clean in a few minutes, and squeezed them dry in the clothes-wringer attached. I think that this is a new use for washing machines and wringers, that should be generally known to farmers."

Wire Worms—A Remedy.—G. C. WATERMAN, Litchfield Corners, Kennebec Co., Me., says: "In relation to the wire worm, which, in some locations in this neighborhood, has done much damage, I have observed that where sheep manure is used the worm does not operate, neither on ground highly manured. These experiments proved either of these conditions an infallible remedy. I think it was stated in the discussions of the Club, that a cob placed in each hill of corn at planting would secure the corn from the ravages of the worm. That was tried here last year without effect. Will guano, or super-phosphate of lime, or any concentrated manure, destroy them or prevent their operations?"

Do Chain Pumps injure the Water in which they are used?—Mr. WATERMAN also says: "I have a well in which the water was originally soft but in which, after using a chain for a number of years, it became unfit for use. Removing the chain after pumping the water from the well, it assumed its original good qualities. The wheel and chain had become quite rusty and the lower portion of the tube partially decayed. If the hardness of the water was occasioned by the chain, would it not be injurious to the health to use it for domestic purposes? The chain pump is a very convenient apparatus for drawing water, but if injurious, that hole ought to be abandoned."

Mr. WILLIAMS said he had had the same experience with a well in Yates County. The water was naturally very soft, yet the chain corroded, and it was thought injured the water, and it was at first thought owing to the chain being badly tinned. But a new chain soon became affected in the same way. In wells of hard water in the same vicinity, the chain remained bright, and the water just as it was before the pump was put in. He had heard the same complaint about many wells where the water was soft, and people had come to the conclusion that chain-pumps were injurious in such wells. SOLON ROBINSON said it was not only chain-pump but any other pump. He had a well noted for its excellence while the water was drawn in buckets. One of the best pumps ever made for a farmer's use, called West's Improved, manufactured in this city, all of iron, was put in, and although it has worked five years without five cents of repair, it does injure the water.

He accounts for it upon this hypothesis. The water is slightly impregnated with sulphur and iron. This mineral portion naturally settles to the bottom. All the water drawn by the pump comes from the bottom. When but little is used from the well it has an unpleasant taste and odor. It is sweet and pleasant if drawn with a bucket from the surface. The bucket tends to aërate the water. The more water is aërated, the pleasanter to the taste. This is why the water of cascades and mountain streams is highly appreciated. Such water often sparkles like that drawn from a soda-fountain. Dr. Snodgrass corroborates this theory regarding the effect of the pump upon the water. He thinks that there is no doubt as a general thing, that water drawn from wells by buckets is better for drinking purposes than that obtained by pumps.

Ailanthus Silk-worms.—A lady at Stamford, Ct., says: "I would be much obliged to you if you will inform me, through the 'Farmers' Club,' where I can get some of the eggs of this species of the silk-worm which feeds upon the ailanthus leaves." We cannot. Who can?

A String of Questions.—J. B. MCCOY AND B. L. ROBINSON, Vernon, Van Buren County, Iowa, send a string of questions to the Farmers' Club, some of which will be answered, others will not be noticed, because they are written on both sides of the paper. They ask "if grape cuttings from young vines, the wood being of proper size and well matured, are as good as from old vines." The club answers, Yes, better.

Dr. GRANT tells us to leave one additional leaf on each lateral at each pruning, but does not say why. We want the club to tell us. It gives more foliage to the vine, and an abundance of foliage is one of the grand requisities in producing an abundance of good fruit.

"Do you think Dr. GRANT'S Seedlings an improvement or superior to the Delaware?" Mr. CARPENTER answers that they are very promising. Dr. TRIMBLE and SOLON ROBINSON think the Iowa superior. JOHN G. BERGEN wants more time to test its quality. He acknowledges its excellence, and that it is very promising. It is very good this season, because this season is remarkably favorable for grapes. There is no rot or rust, and grapes have ripened unusually early. I have been sending my Hartford Prolifics to market for a week past, and getting twenty-five cents a pound. In answer to the question, "What kinds of grapes would you recommend to plant one acre for market, family and wine," Mr. BERGEN says: "I have one hundred varieties now in cultivation, yet I have not been able to answer that question to my own satisfaction. SOLON ROBINSON says: "I would recommend the Hartford Prolific for the reason which Mr. BERGEN gives, that it ripens early, and markets at twenty-five cents a pound. It need not be objected that this grape is not a good one, nor that it falls from the bunches. So long as it commands the price named by Mr. BERGEN, we may advise people to plant it for market purposes." Mr. CARPENTER says that the Concord at present has the lead as a market grape, and the Delaware for table and wine, and as a crop, ten tuns can be produced from an acre.

"Is Downing's ever-bearing mulberry as good as represented?" that question is already answered.

"Will upland cranberry culture pay?" Will the questioner read the article upon that subject published in THE TRIBUNE last June. In that, the question was exhaustively treated.

GATHERING APPLES.—R. JOHNSON, East Groveland, N.Y., gives the following directions for gathering apples in the top of a tall tree: "Fasten a cord to the handle of a half bushel basket, and one at the bottom on the outside, fill your basket with fruit, lower it by the cord that is fastened to the handle; then pull the other cord and your apples are on the ground or in barrel or box, just as you wish to have them, thus saving the hardest of the labor, getting into and out of the tree.

When to sow seeds.—Mr. JOHNSON: "I am satisfied that all seeds that are natives of this country should be sown in the fall, or very early in the spring. Thus, timothy seeds grow best when sown in the fall, and red clover when sown on the late snows of April, long before the ground has settled from the effects of the winter freezing. Tulip seed when self-sown will always grow. Last spring I planted a quantity of the seed and not one grew. If more flower seeds were sown in the fall or very early in the spring we would hear less complaint that seeds purchased of seedmen failed to vegetate."

Curiosities of Insects.—Several specimens which were forwarded to the Club, were examined and talked of by Dr. TRIMBLE. One that was found fastened to maple bark, by what the person supposed to be its sting, Dr. TRIMBLE says was fastened by its ovipositor, and this insect has the remarkable instinct to know where to make the insertion so as to hit the body of a grub underneath the bark. Sometimes, as in the present case, the insect was unable to withdraw its instrument, and therefore perished in the act of propagating its species. A beautiful greenish worm was studded along its back, by what the person who forwarded it, supposed to be its own eggs. These, says Dr. T., are not eggs, but the very fine white silk cocoons of a favorite insect, hatched from eggs deposited in the body of this worm by the parent fly. These eggs hatched, and the worms came out and formed these cocoons, attached here to complete the transformation. It is a very curious provision of nature, that almost every worm has its parasite or natural destination.

What Farmers should think of.—J. PLOCKER, a soldier farmer, stationed at Fort Sully, D. T., writes to the Club as follows:

"As 'Tattoo Time' once more finds our Canacks lighted up, the lengthening evening reminds me how many farmers like myself will find themselves secluded from home and friends, and consigned to 'task unwonted.' But staying at home does not of necessity imply skulking from national responsibility. Whether Union shall have been secured before this article can reach the pages of the TRIBUNE, or peace seem as distant as ever, there is a stern duty that devolves upon the farmer. The question is not merely, 'How shall we raise our produce to best advantage,'—but 'What sort of produce does our country stand most in need of.' 'Touch not, taste not, handle not'—will have to be the word with those luxuries—the beneficial use of which is at least questionable. So long as emigration replaced a barbarous race in our Western Territories, by one more civilized, thereby increasing National wealth, we never thought of asking what was becoming of the Indian, and so long as King Cotton and steam saved our wives and daughters from the drudgery of the loom and the spinning wheel, little cared we to ascertain how, for every returned fugitive slave, from the same soil, fathers, sons, and brothers, would be returned to us wounded, dead, dying. Do we sufficiently realize that slave soil will again and again yield the same harvest and that emancipation can never be considered as permanently secured until anything short of unswerving simplicity of habits will at once meet with the check of universal indignation. Away then with all talk about the best methods of rendering the use of wine, liquor, beer, or tobacco, still more universal. We have no business to be forging links, which the Father of all lies knows so well how to weld into a chain that will bind our Republic to irretrievable ruin. The South, in its isolation, still challenges the admiration of the world by its tenacity of purpose; and is the North to fail simply from want of capacity to realize the value of the prize at stake? Let the farmer only think of himself, as the representative of his family, and only give thought of his family, as worthy members of the nation. The war, far from dispensing of any of the difficulties, has only superadded others. We cannot say, as they do in kingdoms and empires, at every addition to the national debt, 'Well, the shoulders of our working class are broad, and can easily be made to bear an additional burden providing the yoke be made of the right material, and constructed on the most im-

GREAT SHOW OF GRAPES AND WINES.—A long list of prizes is published for grapes and wines to be exhibited at Cleveland, Ohio, Sep. 27-30. Address F. R. Elliott, Secretary. The following are some of the leading prizes on grapes:

For the largest and best collection of hardy Native Grapes, not less than 5 bunches each, S. W.	$25 00
For the second best	10 00
For the largest and best collection of Foreign Grapes grown under glass, J. H. Wade, Esq., offers	20 00
For the second best	10 00
For the largest and best collection of Grapes, 3 bunches each attached to the vine with one or more leaves, Col. Anson Stager offers	15 00
Second premium	6 00
For the best 15 plates of Native Grapes, distinct named sorts, not less than 5 bunches each, T. P. Handy, Esq., offers	15 00
Second premium	5 00
For the best 10 plates of Native Grapes, distinct named sorts, not less than 5 bunches each, J. Perkins, Esq., offers	10 00
Second premium	3 00
For the best 5 plates of Native Grapes, distinct sorts, 5 bunches each, George A. Stanley, esq., offers	5 00
Second premium	2 00
For the best 15 bunches of Native Grapes, for table use, one or more sorts, quality to rule, H. D. Kendall, esq., offers	5 00
Second premium	2 00
For the best 2 bunches of Grapes, quality to rule, E. Nicholson, esq., offers	2 00
For the best 10 bunches of Native Grapes, for wine purposes, Jno. C. Grannis, esq., offers	3 00
For the best 10 bunches of Native Grapes, for table use, J. S. Stephenson, esq., offers	3 00

SOW SPINACH NOW and you will have excellent greens for the table at the ordinary sowing time in Spring. All that is necessary is to fork or spade in some manure on dry soil, sow the seed in drills nine inches apart, keep free from weeds, and thin out to six inches in the row. Upon the approach of severe frosts, or rather hard freezing—a moderate frost does not injure them—cover rather lightly with straw, coarse fodder or salt-hay, which is to be raked off early in Spring, and the plants will begin to grow at once. Seed sown early in September will usually make plants of eating size during the Fall; and if covered with mats, they may be reached and used during the winter. Pick off the outer and largest leaves, leaving the center portion to push out another crop. The "Women folks," who in their eagerness to get "greens" early in the Spring, hunt the fields for dandelion and dock, will favor our recommendation, and, if need be, lend a helping hand on the spinach bed.

DONT NEGLECT THE STRAWBERRY BED.—Many persons bestow care upon a thing when there is a prospect of early returns, securing which their thoughts and labors are turned to other channels. Thus with the strawberry bed, Patrick or Hans is set to dress it out in the spring, and no particular fault can be found with its treatment until the crop is picked. After this the bed is given over to grass, weeds, and a tangled mass of weak runners. Under such circumstances no well-developed plants can be formed, and the final rooting out of the superfluous ones and the matted grass roots seriously injure the remaining stools. Prevention, in this case, is very much better than cure. Keep the runners sufficiently nipped, the ground loose and clear from grass and weeds, that the plants may have all the moisture and manure, and our word for it the returns will be much more satisfactory another year.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864.

The Dry Goods market continues extremely sensitive to the irregularities in gold and exchange. Trade is languid, and merchants are adopting the only safe policy, of buying to supply their immediate wants. The cotton goods market suffers partially from this condition of things. Not that prices are actually lower, but the advance required by the cost of raw material is prevented. The high price of cotton renders it impossible to make almost any class of goods at the prices at which they are now selling, but with such an irregular demand it is difficult to establish an advance. Manufacturers cannot allow their products to be sold at the current rates, and if they fail to secure an advance, will in many cases close their mills, as a course by which they will lose less than by selling so much below cost as at present. The supply of cotton is reduced to such a low point, and according to accounts from New-Orleans and Memphis, is likely to remain so low until the armies get at some considerable tract of cotton-yielding country, that it is impossible to run the same number of spindles as during late months. The only possible relief for the mills would be in the importation of Eastern cotton from Liverpool; and that would be attended with such an outlay in the alteration of machinery to suit the new staple, that under the apparent possibility of an early termination of the war, there are few manufacturers disposed to adopt that expedient. With the increasing scarcity of cotton it would be impossible that goods should remain much longer at their present prices.

The woolen trade is more active. There is scarcity of most of the leading staple fabrics, and prices are quite firm and steadily creep upward.

Brown sheetings are very scarce and firm at last week's quotations. The inability of manufacturers to realize paying prices for their goods, is inducing them to reduce their weight and use starch and other fillings for keeping up the appearance of the goods.

Bleached shirtings are greatly reduced in stock, and it is difficult for jobbers to keep up their assortment. New-York Mills are quoted 75c., and Womsuttas at the same price. White Rocks at 70c. Low qualities are very scarce.

Brown drills are dull at 75c. for standard and 70c. for second.

Corset Jeans are now very scarce and firmer, but not active. Pepperills are 60c. and Naumkeags 55c.

Denims are scarce and higher. Yorks are $1, and Pearl Rivers 91½c.

Ticks are quiet at $1@$1 10 for standards.

Printing Cloths are dull. Printers buy very sparingly at 38@39c. for 64x64 standards.

The stock of prints is reduced to a very low point, and prices continue very firm for leading brands at our last week's quotations. Garner has advanced all his goods 1c. Richmond has closed his work for the present, and the probability is that others will do likewise.

The demand for delaines is still very active; stocks are merely nominal, and prices remain firm at 55c.; the jobbing price is 52½c. net.

Fancy cassimeres are more active. The supply has rather increased since the cessation of the drouth, but prices continue very firm. Dark styles are in better supply. There is an active inquiry for low priced goods, which are still extremely scarce.

Beavers are much wanted by clothing houses at $6@$8.

Satinets are dull and in fair supply; but prices continue firm.

The stock of woolen shawls is reduced in first hands; and some are asking higher prices.

Doeskins, in black and blue, are wanted at $3 25@$3 50.

The stock of army kerseys continues light and prices firm.

The foreign goods market is depressed by the irregular movements of Gold and Exchange. Prices at first hands are weak in consequence, and there is a very evident disposition among importers to sell at anything near cost. The importers do not display large stocks, for the reason that a large portion of their importation still remains in bond, to be withdrawn when the demand and the state of Exchange warrants. There seems to be no prospect of importers realizing anything like satisfactory profits upon their season's business. The importation cannot be considered as, upon the whole, too large for the wants of the country; but so long as the course of gold tends downward, and the political prospects are unsettled, it is impossible for them to make their usual profits, and it will be well if they escape heavy losses.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1864.

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
7,032	110	2,370	21,118	8,636	38,772

These were sold at the following Market-Places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	4,435	25	304	1,617	6,036	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	501	23	102	5,020	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	319	61	429	6,309	....	....
At Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	38	29	1,028	5,327	....	....
At Bergen	1,650	....	337	637	70	....
Sent from the cars direct to butchers	200	....	....	2,000	....	....
Average weekly receipts last year	5,079	121	687	8,097	21,102	37,082
Receipts last week	5,866	121	2,013	16,995	6,231	31,278

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 8 cwt., at 10c. a pound, amounts to $80:

	Cents per pound.
Prime, or extra Holiday Beef	19 @19½
The next very best on sale to-day	18 @18½
That generally rated first quality	16½@17½
Medium or good, fair quality	14 @15
That of ordinary, thin Steers, Oxen and Cows	10 @12
Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle	8 @ 9
The general average of the market to-day, estimated at	14½@ 0
Extreme range of prices from	8 @19½
The most of the sales are from	12 @16

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.

The Bullocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

New-York	090	Iowa	—
Pennsylvania	—	Missouri	—
Ohio	611	Kentucky	38
Michigan	425	Connecticut	—
Indiana	83	New Jersey	—
Illinois	2,870	Canada	—

They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,638; Hudson River Railroad, 680; Harlem Railroad, 1,348; New-Haven Railroad, —; Camden and Amboy Railroad, —; New-Jersey Central Railroad, —; by Hudson River boats, 657; on foot, 112. About 4,300 were in the yards on Monday.

LIST OF DROVERS.

The following are the names of drovers, owners or consignees of the principal droves, and where the cattle are reported from:

Marks & Co., Ill.	83	Samuels & Eckstein, Ill.	111
J. B. Keller, N. Y.	20	Valentine & Martin, Ill.	65
Myers, Mich.	42	Vail & Preston, Ill.	61
O. Straus, O.	18	E. W. Weller, Mich.	41
E. Costello, N. Y.	16	W. E. Haskins, Ill.	43
S. Schuester, Ill.	233	P. J. Wolf, Mich.	37
P. McCaffrey, O.	83	S. G. Woodruff & Bro., O.	35
P. McCaffrey, Ill.	25	C. W. Conger, O.	10
W. Thompson, Ill.	90	Shepard & Vail, N. Y.	52
Ruble & Co., Ill.	90	G. Toffey, Ind.	47
J. Hathaway, O.	61	I. S. Jones, Mich.	30
T. Gillis, Ill.	83	McMahon, Ill.	66
J. Fleishauer, Ill.	57	J. Church, O.	77
W. T. Gorman, N. Y.	25	Wood & Co., O.	75
W. P. Ayres, Ill.	93	W. B. Canfield, Mich.	21
Healey & Co., Ill.	73	W. T. Stanton, N. Y.	19
Thompson & Kierons, O.	20	L. Frank, Ill.	80
S. B. Whiting, Ill.	83	M. Dalton, Ill.	17
I. Budlong, Mich.	37	Lauterbeck & Seigle, Ill.	127
J. Hill, N. Y.	35	C. C. Coit, N. Y.	65
A. B. Mead, N. Y.	26	E. Greene, N. Y.	62
W. H. Platt, Ill.	69	J. J. Kellogg, N. Y.	21
Wheaton & Valentine, N. Y.	30	Bates & Co., N. Y.	15
H. Westheimer, Ill.	247	D. Wells, N. Y.	23
P. T. Perkins, N. Y.	29	Alexander & McKeeman, Ill.	105
L. Shepard, N. Y.	13	Sample & Co., Ill.	101
R. Colver, N. Y.	19	Lawless & Trainor, Mich.	55
R. Tyler, N. Y.	14	H. Roberts, N. Y.	20
J. Perine, O.	46	J. J. Wheaton, N. Y.	21
E. Loughman, O.	63	W. Florence, N. Y.	22
C. S. Woodruff, O.	10	M. Michels, N. Y.	16
E. Kelley, N. Y.	50	J. Mills, N. Y.	19
W. Langerlett, Ill.	60	J. Ayrault, N. Y.	29
G. Wilson, Ind.	116	N. Henry, N. Y.	22
G. W. Hurd, N. Y.	22	O. W. Chambers, Ill.	53
A. West, N. Y.	24	M. M. Riggs, Ill.	87
Wood & Gillespie, Ill.	45	W. J. Metcalfe, Ill.	85
Morton & Sims, Ill.	155	Harlem Local, N. Y.	201

REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

The total number this week, 7,032 head, compares with 5,866 head last week, and with 5,079 head, average per week last year, and with 7,097 for the corresponding week one year ago. The number sold yesterday and to-day at the principal market, 4,300 head, compares with 3,846 head last week, and with 3,636 head, the average per week last year, and with 4,458 head, at market one year ago.

THE OPENING, OR PRINCIPAL DAY, OF THE MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.—There is a great break-down in the Cattle Market to-day. "Sam is sick," is heard everywhere, or "the dog is dead;" both of which phrases are indicative to those acquainted with Bull's Head language, that the drovers or speculators in cattle are suffering severe losses to-day. Those who know the cost of cattle at the West or along the road, will understand how great the losses are, when they are assured that there is a decline of one to three cents a pound net since last Monday; and they will understand the cause of this decline when they learn that we have 4,300 head of bullocks in the pens to-day, and that 150 were sold here Saturday, and 1,650 at Bergen, besides other hundreds at the down-town stables, making upward of 7,000 for the week's supply. This will make the close of the market a very hard one for drovers; indeed, it is $5 a head worse for them this evening than it was in the morning. Upon the best stock we estimate the decline at one cent a pound upon the same quality, and it would be much greater, only for the fact that first-rate cattle are very scarce, and some of the first-class buyers contend that their purchases, considering quality, are as high as last week. Two or three fancy lots sold to-day at 19@19½c. ₱ lb, but the top of the market for good cattle is 18c. ₱ lb. Good medium steers sold at 16@17 cents, and smooth State stock grass steers at 12@15 cents—one lot on the scales at 12 cents upon 6½ lbs ₱ cwt. Those of lower quality sold, as salesmen reported, "just as we can light of chaps," and according to our observation, as low as 8@10 cents. The range of price is from 8 to 19½ cents per pound, on the net weight of meat, seller sinking offal, that is hide, fat, &c. At these rates trade is dull, and buyers often get cattle at their own offers. Of course the estimate of weights is in favor of buyers. In all respects the market is a hard one for drovers, because it is entirely overstocked. The weather is moderately cool for the season, with rain in the morning. All efforts to close out all the stock before sundown will prove ineffectual.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Sept. 13.—Not having any arrivals of fresh cattle to-day, those left over unsold yesterday were closed out early at quite as good rates as could have been obtained last evening, as some of the owners and their salesmen were affected by a panic at the extraordinary decline that has occurred upon inferior grades of cattle. The total number received this week exceeds 7,000 head. This is 25 more than the corresponding week last year, and never was exceeded in but two weeks. If anything was needed to prove that the country is not exhausted of cattle, the proof is furnished by this report. The average net price for the week corresponding to this in 1863, was 9½c. ₱ lb. Will any one contend that upon a fair basis of free trade and no monopoly by speculators, there is any reason why the extraordinary high prices of the past summer should be maintained?

We are very glad to see farmers obtain full prices for all the produce that they have to sell, but they have not been benefited as much as the speculators have, and they will not be by our trying to keep the balloon inflated. So we are free to say that we rejoice to see it pricked this week to such an extent that a good deal of the gas will escape. We caution those, however, who have cattle to sell, not to believe that the market is to experience a grand tumble, merely because so much money has been lost this week. Good bullocks are not now, nor are they likely to be, sold at low prices this year. But with such a supply of poor animals as we have had this week, the price of that class will continue to recede, notwithstanding this market closes rather favorably, considering the over-supply.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

Ruble & Oberndorf, 93 Ill., 6½ cwt. steers, sold by McIntyre & Goff at 15@16½c. ₱ lb. It is alleged that they would have sold higher earlier in the morning, but were kept out of market by a "mean trick" of C. Conger, on whose account Charles Snowden bought the drove at Buffalo at $100 each, payable on delivery here. On account of the great decline in the market, the purchaser "backed square down," and left Mr. Berg, the person in charge of the drove to look for a salesman after the first run of the market was over. If these cattle had been sold early in the morning, Mr. Berg estimates that the loss would not have been over $300. Actually the loss by the failure of the purchaser to stick by his agent's contract, is estimated at $1,000. This gives a fair show of the state of the market.

J. C. & W. W. Hoag, 33 up-country Steers and Oxen, mixed, 6@9 cwt., selling at 13@16c.

A. B. Mead, for Green & Wilson, 57 Indiana Steers, fair, 6½ cwt., at 15@17c. Also 25 State steers and oxen at 13@15c.

Healey & Co., for themselves 73 Illinois Steers, fair, 6½ cwt., at about 15c. on an average.

C. McGraw, for S. P. Whiting, 83 Illinois Steers, mixed, 6 cwt., selling at 13@16c.

Valentine & Martin 65 pretty fair Illinois Steers, 7 cwt., at 14@16c., which they called two cents below last week's market.

P. F. Carry for himself, 65 good Ohio Steers, 7½ cwt., run out at an average of 17c.

T. Gillis, on his own account, 53 pretty good Illinois steers, 7 cwt., 45 wholesaled at 15c., the others at about same price.

E. Loughman wholesaled for himself 63 Ohio steers to P. F. Cary. Rated 7½ cwt. Very good brought 17½c. Also at retail, 140 Illinois steers for Chambers & Riggs. Medium fleshy, 6½ cwt., running out at 13c.

Burch & Hill, at Bergen, 22 State steers, thinish, uneven, the best pair for $216, or about 13c. ₱ lb.; another pair at $140, and so down to $35 each for 3 year-olds, and $25 per head for some two-year-olds, which was 8c. ₱ lb.

Sam reports his health as good as could be expected when losing heaps of money. He has 230 head of bought Western Steers, all from Illinois, fairish to rough scallawags, 6 cwt.@7 cwt., selling at 12½@15c., or $12@$15 less than last week.

P. McCaffrey, for himself, 83 Ohio and 27 Illinois Steers; the Illinois common, 7 cwt. sold at 15c. The Illinois Steers were strong, 7½ cwt., very good, bringing 17@18c.

D. Barnes for himself, 53 commonish Illinois Steers, sold at 15½c. on 6½ cwt.

Geo. Ayrault, 65 of C. C. Colt's State Steers, good, at 14@16c. on 6@7 cwt.—the best at $160 each. Also, 14 for Russell & Co., at same rates. Good Columbia Co., N. Y., Steers. G. Guyre took 3 of the best at $128 each, or 16c. And for Kellogg 20 ordinary State cattle at 10@12c.

McIntyre & Goff had a fine drove of 77 Illinois cattle for Wm. Thompson. Rated 7½ cwt., and selling at 17@18c.

Harris & Coddington, for Leon Frank, 80 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt. good, retailing at 15@17c.

Wheaton & Valentine bought 21 good 7 cwt. Steers at the yards; sold at 17@18c. Also, 23 State cattle, 5½ cwt., thin, selling at 14@15c.

H. Westheimer, for Sample & Co., 101 Illinois steers, a decent lot, hard tail, 6½ cwt., sold at 14@16c. This lot left Dunkirk Friday morning over the Erie Road, and did not reach here till late Sunday evening, too late to feed, and, in consequence, they looked thin and sold slow. The owners think the unnecessary delay on the road injured them $4.

S. Sutton, 22 up-country cattle, 15 of them little, 4½ cwt., heifers sold at 10c., the others at 13@16c.

J. A. Merritt, for G. Wilson, 116 Indiana steers, fair, 6½ cwt., at 12@18c. They had a very good top.

D. G. Culver, 44 State cattle, Dutchess Co., for B. Bartram; common to good, run out at 10@16c.

S. Uhre 105 for Alexander and McKeeman, Illinois steers, good, 7 cwt., retailed at 15@18c.

Sage & Hogues, for G. Weller, 41 Mich. steers, 5½ cwt., thin, at 11@16c., and for Canfield 21 Mich., 4 cwt. at 9@12c., and for W. Lagerele 60 Ill., 5 cwt., at 11@15c., also for Jones, 34 Mich., 6 cwt., at 12@16c., and at Bergen, 122 for Swiss, light mixed at 10@14c.

T. C. Eastman, 61 of the best steers in market, prime O., for J. Hathaway, 8 cwt., run out at 18@19½c. B. Lawrence took 13 of the best at 19½c.

W. Barton 17 State oxen and steers, pretty good, the oxen at 17c., and steers at 14c. The oxen were large and fat.

S. G. Woodruff & Bro., 46 fat O. steers, for themselves. Rated 7½ cwt., and sold at 16@18c.; and 19 light, common O. steers for 14c., on their own account; also for W. J. Metcalfe, 85 Ill. cattle, at 14@18c. on 6½ cwt.

Beach, Bray & Toffey sold for themselves 102 Mo. cows, at Bergen. Pretty good 4½ cwt. brought 11c.; also on their own account 50 Ind. steers, 3 at Bergen and 47 here, fair, 6½ cwt., at 13@16c.; and 60 mixed Mich. and O. cattle at Bergen, common, averaged 10½c. on 5 cwt.; and for Wood & Gillespie, 136 Ill. steers, 45 here, the others at Bergen, 6½ cwt., just fair, at 13@16c.

I. Budlong, for himself, 37 Michigan steers, medium, 6 cwt., at 14c., and 49 for J. W. Taylor, Illinois; pretty good 7½ cwt. steers at 15@17c.

Shephard & Vail, 57 mixed State cattle, for themselves, at 13@18c.; also, for L. Shepard, 19 State cattle, at 10@16c., and for Tyler 14 very common State scalawags, at 10@11c. A hard lot.

Teed & Wheeler, 155 for Morton & Sims, Illinois, 6½ cwt., common, sold at 15@17c.; and for W. H. Platt 64 Illinois cattle, commonish, 6½ cwt., run out at 15@17c.

B. Trainor, for Trainor & Lawless, 65 Michigan steers and oxen, 4½ cwt.; run out at 12@15c. A medium or fair drove. They averaged about $12 per head less than similar cattle brought last week.

MILCH COWS—With larger receipts and an improved demand, the cow trade is quite lively, and fresh arrivals are soon sold off. Milkmen find it easier to obtain food for their cows, and are therefore the more ready to increase their stock. The greater portion of those sent or brought here for sale are below medium quality, as really fine milkers are wanted at home. Occasionally a choice animal is brought in for a customer who pays from $90 to $100 for her. The range of most of those on sale this week is from $40 to $80 each.

VEAL CALVES have, from some cause, been in very active demand, and 13c. ₱ lb., live weight, has been paid for a few of the best selected calves. They were very fat, and worth much more than ordinarily good veals which were sold at 11@12c. Some poor grass calves went as low as 9c., with a few "bobs" sold by the head at even lower figures. The advance in mutton and pork helps the calf market.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week 21,118

QUOTATIONS.—The following reports of sales of Sheep and Lambs, by several of the sheep-brokers, who sell on commission, will give the average of prices per head this week. They are quoted per pound, live weight, for Sheep, 7½@9c.; Lambs, 9@11c.

We report the Sheep market decidedly better for drovers than it was last week. Prices will average half a cent a pound higher upon both Sheep and Lambs, and sales are quicker, and, as they are generally made upon estimated weight, the seller has the advantage of the buyer in a lively market. During some of the time since our last report good lots of sheep have sold at 9@9½c. ₱ lb. Monday morning the market in Sixth-street opened at 8½@9c. ₱ lb. for the best, and 8@8½c. for good fair average lots, such as weigh 90@95 lbs. average, live weight.

The supply of sheep of ordinary quality is large; of first-rate quality, the supply is not sufficient for the demand. A real good lot of sheep can be sold quicker at 9 cents than a poor lot at 7 cents a pound. Lambs sell at 10½@11c. ₱ lb. and are in good demand at that rate. The market to-day is fully as good as it was yesterday, the weather being cool and very favorable to the butchers. It is worthy of notice, as it shows the state of the demand, to say, that several wholesale butchers have been out in the country to buy sheep this week. Some of them go regularly to Albany, or other points, and buy droves. So that with all our care to get full returns of receipts, we are more likely to fall below than to exceed the actual number slaughtered in this city, large as it may appear to outsiders. The actual demand for mutton is owing, in some measure, to the very high price of pork, as the class of people who usually eat a great deal of fresh pork, when it is low priced, are now eating mutton.

Robt. H. Hume sold at Browning's, 790 sheep at $6 97; and 2,501 lambs at $5 14 each, many of the latter being small and poor.

McGraw & O'Brien sold 6,300 sheep and lambs at an average of $6 26.

Chamberlain reports the following sales at Robinson-st., through Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, John Kase, and owners: 1,9 at $7; 501 do. at $6 75; 300 do. at $5 75; 116 do. at $5 62½; 414 do. at $5 50; 216 do. at $5 25; 410 do. at $5; 552 do. at $4 75; 265 do. at $4 50; 224 do. at $4.

SHEEP DROVES AT BROWNING'S

From New-York—J. Craig & Co., 313; Fitch & Williams, 500; B. Gridley, 126; B. McFadden, 142; A. Blessing, 2..; Sherman & Stevens, 375; A. Brown & Co., 91; Brown & ..., 109; D. Musber, 28; Cutler & Clark, 125; W. Felt, ...; Firman Dibbee, 55; Peter Kitmer, 202; John Ladler, ...; S. Baker, 242; J. J. Wheaton, 440; Aaron Freddland, 163; Babe Murphy, 235; Sam Brown, 202; Dean F. Roy..., 27; John A. Bain, 100; Ira Estes, 152; Nelson Sw..., 91; A. Mullen, 62; David Poucher, 201; F. Howe, 211.

From New-Jersey—Richard Bellis, 37.

From Ohio—Peter Van Devester, 203.

SHEEP RECEIVED AT O'BRIEN'S.

From New-York: John Manning, 37; A. Birch, 200; Wood & Bros., 102; J. V. Hulse, 179; J. M. Palmer, 203; Smith & Vedder, 230; F. Sylvester, 163; T. Shults, 1...; J. J. Plaisner, 311; Thomas Thompson, 203; Howe & Co., 1,064; James Van Wycke, 2.7; Whipple & Co., 132; H. ...ardy, 198; Capt. B. McGraw & Bros. 1,220.

From Ohio: Capt. R. McGraw & Bros., 1,722.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads, to wit: Hudson River Railroad, 6,757; Erie Railroad, 230; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1,008; Foot, 41. Total, 8,036.

One broker gives the following quotations:

	Live weight.	Dead weight.
Western corn-fed hogs, per lb	12 @14 c.	16 @17 c.
Distillery-fed hogs, per lb	12¼@12½c.	15¼@16¼c.
Western grass or mast-fed hogs	7½@ 9 c.	10½@12 c.

The activity that has prevailed in the Hog market for the last few weeks still continues the most prominent feature of the trade. The supply during the past week has proved unequal to the demand, causing inquiry and affecting sales at prices favoring holders, and showing a steady upward tendency. The weather is fast becoming favorable for cutting, and as the arrangements for this season's trade are on a large scale; double the number of hogs arriving could be used without injuring either demand or price. The demand is brisk this morning at the following range of prices—the highest ever known: Best grades, 13½@14c.; Medium grades, 12@13½c.; Inferior and Light, 10@12c. Still Hogs, "none on market." The arrivals for the week amount to 8,036: same week last year, 13,160.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. [illegible], 1864.

ASHES—The market is quiet and prices are [illegible] @13 00 for Pots, and @15 50 for Pearls.

BEESWAX has been only in moderate demand [illegible] but prices remain steady at [illegible] for Yellow [illegible]

COTTON—No change of importance has taken [illegible] our last, and prices remain nominal at about $1 [illegible] which should have been the rate given [illegible] instead of $1 84 as printed.

COPPER—The market for American Ingot has [illegible] moderately active, but there is no essential change [illegible] closing firm at 51c. for Baltimore and 52c. for [illegible] Sheathing and Yellow Metal remain firm, with [illegible] Sheathing and Braziers are quoted at 72c., 4 [illegible] Bolts and Braziers [illegible] Yellow Metal Bolts at 64c., 6 months.

COFFEE—We are still compelled to repeat [illegible] quiet market and no sales to report. The [illegible] prevailing as follows: Rio, prime, 47c.; Rio, good, [illegible] fair, 46c.; ordinary, 45@45½c.; fair to good cargoes [illegible] Maracaibo and Laguayra, 45@47c.; Java, 56@5[illegible] Domingo, 42c.

COAL—The market for domestic is fairly active [illegible] very irregular, and tend strongly downward [illegible]

[illegible]

New Publications.

ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT? Good and profitable business, in the reach of all who engage in the sale of

RITCHIE'S SPLENDID STEEL PORTRAITS,

Perfect in Likeness and execution, viz.:

PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Price...	$1 00
LIEUT.-GEN. U. S. GRANT...	1 00
MAJ.-GEN. W. S. HANCOCK...	1 00
MAJ.-GEN. G. B. McCLELLAN...	1 00
MAJ.-GEN. W. T. SHERMAN...	1 00
REAR ADMIRAL D. G. FARRAGUT...	1 00
HON. HORACE GREELEY (nearly ready)...	1 00

From the New-York Tribune.

Both for the rarity as well as the supreme excellence of the work, do we welcome the appearance of these fine engravings by the artist, A. H. Ritchie. *The likenesses are literally perfect*, and the fineness of the engraving certainly not excelled. Considering the magnificence of the work, they are sold very low.

For terms to agents, apply to DERBY & MILLER, Publishers, 5 Spruce-st., N. Y.

_ Any of the above sent by mail, safely packed.

Horace Greeley says: "We bespeak a prompt circulation" for

GOV. RAYMOND'S LIFE OF AND HISTORY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.

It contains all his Speeches, Messages, Proclamations and Letters, and a steel portrait. Price $1 50.

Also, LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

LIEUT.-GENERAL GRANT, $1 50.

Agents wanted to sell the above. Apply to

DERBY & MILLER, Publishers, 5 Spruce-st., N. Y.

VISIONS IN VERSE—A Book for all students of the past and future religious development of Man. By a series of kaleidoscopic views, it seeks to impress glowing pictures of truth on the mind and heart.

The Boston Transcript says: "It is calculated to bring visibly before the imagination doctrines, which, as addressed merely to the understanding, are but partially realized."

The Boston Journal says: "The work displays throughout a reverent and tender spirit."

Zion's Herald says: "As a work of the imagination it will please."

Herald of Gospel Liberty says: "The scope of the book bears some resemblance to that of the 'Course of Time,' yet the author is no servile imitator of Pollock or any one else. The rhythm of the poem is for the most part, simple sweet and natural. The author discovers fertility of imagination and originality of thought."

The Boston Traveller says: "It indicates a strong religious spirit."

16mo., pp. 275, tinted paper. Price $1.

Copies sent post paid on receipt of price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, Publishers.

AGENTS, HERE IT IS. THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN CHART for 1864, with fine portraits of all Candidates, and of all the ex-Presidents, Historical Sketches, Platforms of both Parties, Letters of Acceptance, U. S. Map, colored, to show progress of the War, Statistics, &c., &c. Price 35 cents. Also,

A McCLELLAN CHART

with a Mammoth Equestrian Portrait of "Little Mac" at the head of his Staff, sketch of his Life and Services, Engraving of the Battle of Antietam, &c., &c. Price 35 cents. Also,

LINCOLN'S LETTERS on NATIONAL QUESTIONS. A neat Pamphlet Edition. Price 10 cents, or $6 a hundred.

GENEROUS TERMS TO AGENTS for these and 60 other kinds of new War and Campaign Maps, Charts and Prints, to suit the times. Nothing now sells faster than our GREAT MAP of the REBELLION as it WAS and IS, [illegible]

[illegible]

Financial.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the Notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this Loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But, aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a Special Act of Congress *exempts all Bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no Securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Musical Instruments.

STEINWAY & SONS—Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS have removed their Warerooms to their new Marble building, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union Square and Irving Place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—one to twelve stops, $110 to 600 each. The manufacturers respectfully announce that having now completed their new factory, they hope to be able to execute promptly all future orders for these celebrated instruments. Illustrated catalogues sent free to any address. MASON & BROTHERS, No. 7 Mercer-street, New-York. MASON & HAMLIN, No. 274 Washington-street, Boston.

Instruction.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

FACULTY.

THOMAS HILL, LL.D., President.
LOUIS AGASSIZ, Zoology.
JEFFRIES WYMAN, Anatomy and Physiology.
ASA GRAY, Botany.
HENRY L. EUSTIS, Engineering.
JOSIAH P. COOKE, Mineralogy.
JOSEPH LOVERING, Physics.
BENJ. PEIRCE, Astronomy and Mathematics.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, Chemistry.

Terms open September 1st and March 6th. During the coming academical year instruction will be given in this school to advanced students in Zoology by Prof. Louis Agassiz upon the Natural History of Domesticated Animals beginning October 1st. Those expecting to teach in the agricultural colleges springing up under recent acts of Congress will find this a rare opportunity of obtaining instruction. Dr. Wolcott Gibbs gives his personal attention to the instruction of students in the laboratory. The department of Engineering, under the charge of Prof. Henry L. Eustis, offers special [illegible]

[illegible]

The Remedy of the Age.

THE CELEBRATED "TROPICAL BALSAM,"

Prepared by CARRENO BROS. & Co., known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of diseases of the CHEST and THROAT, and externally for PILES, WOUNDS, and other diseases.

(Copy.) Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohlé—late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co.—No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer. James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohlé, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists. New-York, June 14, 1864.—I have made a chemical analysis of the "Tropical Balsam" prepared by Messrs. Carreño Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, etc. (Signed) JULIUS G. POHLÉ, M. D., successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist.

Full directions for use around each bottle.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 3 Wall-st., New-York.

Bottles at 37 cts. and $1; will be sent by Express upon receipt of price.

To Farmers and Others.

GRAPE VINES.—DESCRIPTION OF STOCK of VINES FOR SALE at IONA, with SOME ACCOUNT of OUR FOUR BEST HARDY KINDS.

My stock this season is very large, comprising all the valuable hardy varieties, and has been produced with the greatest care to secure plants that will with certainty give the best results for buyers.

The very great superiority that my vines have exhibited throughout the country, warrants the full belief that I can, as heretofore, not only furnish the best but the cheapest vines for gardens and vineyards that can be offered; for the full account of which, and prices, see Price List, which is sent for a two cent stamp.

The introduction of the Delaware vine was an event of the utmost importance in American Grape Culture, by giving us a most hardy and enduring vine, superior to all others in habit and character, as well as in the surpassing quality of its fruit, which fitted it to become "the educator of American taste," to use the apt expression of Mr. Peter B. Mead. Until shown by the practical test of the Delaware, the great excellence attainable by the native grape was not known. From the extensive dissemination of this variety, the American taste has already become, to a considerable extent, educated, and ready to appreciate and accept those only that are capable of yielding the highest degree of refreshing enjoyment.

The Delaware is too well known now to be spoken of here for the table—as a wine grape for quality, productiveness and hardiness, it has no superior in any country, and no equal in this.

Allen's Hybrid fulfils all of the requirements of excellence for the garden and table grape, for which it possesses a good degree of hardiness and constancy of production, and is our best white grape. It has all of the excellence of the famous Golden Chasselas, being sweet, rich, and tender quite to the center, and without any of the offensiveness that has detracted so largely from the value of our native kinds, as represented by the Isabella and Catawba. It is very early in ripening—much before Concord, and is a very early and abundant bearer.

The excellencies that constitute the peculiar characteristics and value of the Diana I have fully stated elsewhere, showing how it merits a high rank in garden and vineyard, and the peculiarity of treatment required.

But it is my happiness to be able to offer to the public [illegible]

[illegible]